

CANADA WEST

THE
LAST
BEST
WEST

160 ACRE
FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE

ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF HON. ROBERT ROGERS, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, CANADA, 1911

LAND REGULATIONS IN CANADA

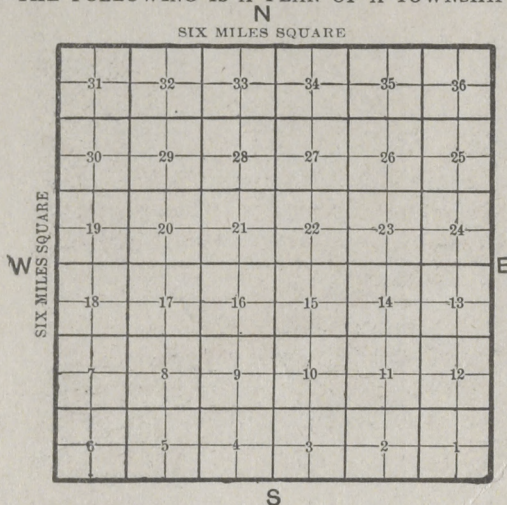
All public lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are controlled and administered by the Dominion Government through the Department of the Interior. These are the lands that are disposed of as free homesteads, and are surveyed into square blocks, six miles long by six miles wide. Such blocks are called townships.

Each township is subdivided into 36 square blocks, called sections. A section is a mile square and contains 640 acres. The sections are numbered from one to thirty-six.

Each section is divided into four square blocks, called quarter-sections. A quarter-section is half a mile square and contains 160 acres. It is the unit on which these lands are dealt with.

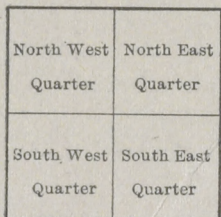
As a section is a square whose sides run east and west and north and south, the four quarters which it contains are described, according to their location, as the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter.

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP



Showing how the land is divided into square sections and square quarter-sections. Also showing how the sections in a township are numbered.

PLAN OF A SECTION



Showing how a section is divided into four quarter-sections.

Improvement Duties. Before being eligible to apply for patent, a homesteader must break (plough up) thirty acres of the homestead, of which twenty acres must be cropped. It is also required that a reasonable proportion of this cultivation must be done during each homestead year. Before being eligible to apply for patent, the homesteader must have a house on the homestead worth at least \$300.

Application for Patent. When a homesteader has completed his residence and cultivation duties, he makes his application for patent before the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the homestead is situate, or before a sub-agent authorized to deal with lands in such district. If the duties have been satisfactorily performed patent issues to the homesteader shortly after without any further action on his part, and the land thus becomes his absolute property.

Pre-emptions. In certain districts in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan (see map on pages 6 and 7), an additional quarter-section (160 acres) may be purchased under certain residence and improvement conditions by a person who has secured a homestead, but who has not previously obtained a pre-emption under any Dominion Lands Act. Usually entry for homestead and pre-emption is made at the same time.

Must Adjoin Homestead. The pre-empted land must adjoin the homestead or be separated therefrom by only a road allowance.

Entry. As in the case of homesteads, entry must be made in person before the Agent of Dominion Lands in whose district the land is situate, or before a sub-agent authorized to deal with lands in such district. An entry fee of \$10 must be paid at the time of entry. Only a person with a homestead entry may enter for a pre-emption.

Residence Duties. In addition to the six months' residence in each of three years required in connection with homestead, a person who has entered for both homestead and pre-emption must put in six months' residence in each of three other years to secure patent for both. This residence may be put in on either homestead or pre-emption and must be in a habitable house.

Improvement Duties. The cultivation required in connection with a homestead and pre-emption is eighty acres. This may be done on either the homestead or pre-emption or part of it on each. A reasonable proportion of such cultivation must be done each year.

Payment. Payment for a pre-emption must be made at the rate of \$3.00 per acre as follows:

One-third of the purchase price at the end of three years from date of entry. Balance in five equal annual installments with interest at 5 per cent at the end of each year from the date of the pre-emption entry.

Pre-emption Patent. The procedure for securing patent for pre-emption is similar to the procedure in regard to patent for homestead. There are no fees.

Timber and Fuel. An occupant of a homestead quarter-section, having no suitable timber of his own, may obtain on payment of a 25-cent

Homesteads. Dominion Lands in these Provinces may be acquired in the form of homesteads of 160 acres (one quarter-section). A homestead is a grant made under certain conditions involving residence and improvements upon the land on the part of the homesteader. When such duties are completed a free patent for the land is issued to the homesteader.

Who Is Eligible. A homestead may be taken up by any person who is the sole head of a family or by any male eighteen years of age or over, who is a British subject or who declares his intention to become a British subject.

A widow having minor children of entry as the sole head of a family.

Acquiring Homestead. To acquire a homestead an applicant must make entry in person, either at the Dominion Lands Office for the district in which the land applied for is situate, or at a sub-agent authorized to transact business in such district. At the time of entry a fee of \$10 must be paid. The certificate of entry which is then granted the applicant gives him authority to enter upon the land and maintain full possession of it as long as he complies with the homestead requirements.

Residence. To earn patent for homestead, a person must reside in a habitable house upon the land for six months during each of three years. Such residence, however, need not be commenced before six months after the date on which entry for the land was secured.

fee a permit to cut 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 500 fence posts, 2,000 fence rails.

Homesteaders and all bona fide settlers, without timber on their own farms, may also obtain permits to cut dry timber for their own use on their farms for fuel and fencing.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can have free entry:

Settlers' Effects, viz: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts, and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest; provided, that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs office on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I,, do hereby solemnly make oath and say that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are to the best of my knowledge and belief entitled to free entry as settlers' effects under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been owned by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise for any use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "Live Stock" enumerated in the entry hereunto attached, is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Sworn before me,, this day of 19....

Collector,

FREIGHT REGULATIONS

1. Carloads of Settlers' Effects, within the meaning of the settlers' tariff, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz: Live stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules, or horses; Household Goods and personal property (second-hand); Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools (all second-hand); Soft-wood Lumber (Pine, Hemlock, or Spruce—only) and Shingles, which must not exceed 2,000 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to, the lumber and shingles, a Portable House may be shipped; Seed Grain, small quantity of trees or shrubbery; small lot live poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand Wagons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, Implements, or Tools, unless accompanied by Household Goods.

2. Should the allotted number of live stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be charged for at proportionate rates over and above the carload rate for the Settlers' Effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of Live Stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock when forming part of carloads, to feed, water, and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of Live Stock Contract.

4. Less than carloads will be understood to mean only Household goods (second-hand), Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand), and (second-hand) Farm Machinery Implements, and Tools. Less than carload lots must be plainly addressed Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 pounds at regular first-class rate.

5. Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects, and, if shipped, will be charged at the regular classified tariff rates. Agents, both at loading and delivering stations, therefore, give attention to the prevention of the loading of the contraband articles and see that the actual weights are way-billed when carloads exceed 24,000 lbs. on lines north of St. Paul.

6. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

7. Settlers' Effects, to be entitled to the carload rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

8. The carload rates on Settlers' Effects apply on any shipment occupying a car weighing 24,000 pounds or less. If the carload weigh over 24,000 lbs. the additional weight will be charged for. North of St. Paul, Minn., 24,000 lbs. constitutes a carload, between Chicago and St. Paul and Kansas City or Omaha and St. Paul a carload is 20,000 lbs. From Chicago and Kansas City north to St. Paul any amount over this will be charged extra. From points South and East of Chicago, only five horses or heads of live stock are allowed in carloads, any over this will be charged extra; carload 12,000 lbs. minimum.

9. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 lbs. at first-class rate.

QUARANTINE OF SETTLERS' CATTLE

Settlers' cattle must be inspected at the boundary. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter. Any cattle found tuberculous to be returned to the United States or killed without indemnity. Settlers' horses are admitted on inspection if accompanied by certificate mallein test signed by United States Bureau Inspector. If not so accompanied will be tested at Boundary. Certificate from any others not accepted. Horses found to be affected with glanders within six months of entry are slaughtered without compensation. Sheep may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry. If disease is discovered to exist in them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Swine may be admitted, when forming part of settlers' effects, but only after a quarantine of thirty days, and when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera has not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment; when not accompanied by such certificate, they must be subject to inspection at port of entry. If diseased to be slaughtered, without compensation.

THE LAST BEST WEST

THE CANADA OF OPPORTUNITY



Mixed Farming pays in almost every District of Central Canada



FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST the Department of the Interior of the Dominion of Canada has published reports showing the possibilities and development of agricultural industries in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. Great changes have taken place in the year 1910, and there has been a rapid growth.

During the year 1910 there were 48,257 homestead entries as compared with 37,061 in 1909, over 30 per cent

increase; 14,704 were made by former residents of the United States. The total number entered for during the years 1909-10 was 85,318, or over 21,000 square miles of territory, and with the pre-emptions added there was an area taken up as large as the State of Indiana; more than half the size of Illinois or Wisconsin. The 14,704 homesteads taken up by the people of the United States last year, if in one block, would cover 3,500 square miles, in addition to which, there might be added 1,000 square miles taken up by pre-emption—an additional 160 acres of land which the homesteader may purchase on settlement conditions. Lands sold by the railway companies, land corporations, and private individuals, very little of which was sold for speculative purposes but for immediate cultivation, when added to the above figures show an area much larger than that taken up by homestead and pre-emption. School lands are sold by the Government, from time to time by public auction, and the proceeds go towards education, therefore taxation is made very light.

In 1910, with the exception of the District of Columbia, Indian Territory, and the State of Delaware, every state in the Union contributed homesteaders to Central Canada. The people near the Canadian border were drawn from in the greatest numbers. It was an easy matter to see for themselves what these lands could produce. The climatic conditions were about as their own. They were able to sell their improved and well cultivated holdings to the land-hungered from the states to the south, and for the money received secure four or five times the area of as good land in Manitoba,

Saskatchewan, or Alberta. Experience will yet teach and the proportion from the Central and Southerly States going to Canada will shortly be found to compete with the states that now give such excellent figures. There is still plenty of land.

Place a pair of dividers with one leg on the boundary between the United States and Canada and the other leg at Key West, Fla. Then swing the lower leg to the north-west and it will not reach the limit of good agricultural land. Here is the field for the world's next farming race. Nature knows no political parties, no race exclusiveness, she recognizes no dividing parallels of latitude. The industrious worker who knows something of farming can scarcely fail of success here. This is why a yearly stream of immigrants is pouring in to this western land from Europe on the east, and from the United States on the south.

The Prairie Provinces contain 350 million acres of land, of which 150 million acres is almost entirely unexplored. The total area of surveyed land, all agricultural, is 149 million acres. Of this area only about 14½ million acres has been brought under cultivation. As fast as the lands are settled, the railroads extend their lines into each new section.

Nationality is no bar to progress, if a man has pluck and determination, but a natural preference is shown to those who speak English and appreciate well-modelled institutions. Good common sense, a willingness to work, an acceptance of conditions, all make for success.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FROM JULY 1, 1906, TO JAN. 1, 1911

		British	Continental	U. S.	Totals
Fiscal period (9 mos.)	1906-1907	55,791	34,217	34,659	124,667
Fiscal year	1907-1908	120,182	83,975	58,312	262,469
Fiscal year	1908-1909	52,901	34,175	59,832	146,908
Fiscal year	1909-1910	59,790	45,206	103,798	208,794
Fiscal year (9 mos.)	1910-1911	98,996	56,628	97,702	253,326
Totals		387,660	254,201	354,303	996,164

Year by year the number of immigrants has increased. This would not have been had conditions been unfavourable, had there been general failure of crops, or had the facts as presented by the Government not been verified.

"The Twentieth Century is Canada's," says Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The words are prophetic; yet the prophecy is already in process of fulfillment. In an age when towns are founded over night and become thriving cities—when a single season suffices for carving a profitable farm out of raw prairie—and when express trains are bringing to Central

Canada thousands who set straightway about bearing each his share in development—need anyone wonder at the assertion that the present opportunities in this Last Best West will not be long available?

Picture an immense and fertile country, the surface of which, as the President of the United States has observed, has been only scratched. That is Central Canada. Imagine, sprinkled over this domain, a vast army of prosperous workers, each creating opportunity, seizing opportunity, and advancing his own fortunes. Fancy, further, treading close on the heels of this army in possession, another army of the ambitious, crowding in to share in the occupation of the land.

Is it not plainly to be seen why Central Canada is prosperous? Why railway after railway is building? Why thriving towns quickly appear wherever the railway stops its trains? Why elevator capacity is doubling and redoubling, and why merchant and farmer and labourer rejoice in a general plenty?

The Canadian prairies have established a convincing record in the matter of grain production, and the messages contented farmers have been sending back to their friends in the old homes have published widely the story of Canadian prosperity.

Each newcomer finds a welcome, and each one, besides finding what he comes for, in some degree adds to the value of the holdings of those who have preceded him.

The settler of to-day has no longer the pioneer's fear of untoward conditions. Hardships, if they be encountered, are peculiar to the individual and his circumstances. As for the country itself, it is new, but not rough; only partly developed, but orderly. It is a region of potential and of actual wealth. Its possibilities attract alike the rich, the well-to-do, and the comparatively poor man, and in this well-balanced community, capital, labour, intelligence, and enterprise all find employment. The frontier is advancing daily. New railways are blazing new trails for settlement. Improved social conditions keep pace with industrial progress. And thus, gradually, healthily, and

with sure momentum, the inflowing tide of robust citizenship is opening up the Last Best West.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a tour of Western Canada, visited many of the districts in which Americans have settled, and in reply to an address of welcome, by Americans said in part:

"I understand that many of you have come from the great Republic to the south of us—a land which is akin to us by blood and tradition. I hope that in coming from a free country you realize that you come also to another free country, and that although you came from a republic you have come to what is a crowned

democracy. In coming here and becoming naturalized citizens of this country, no one desires you to forget the land of your ancestors. It would be a poor man who would not always have in his heart a fond affection for the land which he came from. While you should not, and we do not desire that you should, forget that you were born Americans, still we desire there should be a still greater bond of union between the land of your birth and the land of your adoption.

"I hope that in coming here as you have, you have found liberty, justice, and equality of rights. In this country, as in your own, you know nothing of separation of creed and race, for you are all Canadians here. And if I may express a wish it is that you would become as good Canadians as you have been good Americans and that you may yet remain good Americans. We do not want you to forget what you have been; but we want you to look more to the future than to the past. Let me, before we part, tender you the sincere expression of my warmest gratitude for your reception."

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID OF CENTRAL CANADA

President Taft's Message.—Mr. Taft in his message to Congress asking for the endorsement of the reciprocity agreement, practically insisted on its adoption because it would open up the way to obtaining a food supply for the people of the Republic. He did not say that Canada was destined to become the chief wheat-producing country of the North American Continent, but he did say that it was a great country, with whom the people of the United States should be on good terms in everything.

Sees a Future for Canada.—W. C. Brown, of the New York Central, speaking at Galesburg, Ill., said:

Some of the states which a few years ago produced a large surplus of wheat now barely raise enough for home consumption. If population continues to increase as rapidly as it has in the past, within a very few years this country as a whole will be on a wheat importing rather than exporting basis, and the wheat from Canada will be needed to supply our people with bread.

Mr. Louis Hill of the Great Northern Railway.—Speaking to the senators of Oregon, Mr. Louis Hill, the President of the Great Northern Railway said that while the State of Washington had more than doubled in population in ten years, there were districts in Western Canada in which the population had increased eightfold during the same period.

Henry Howard, of the *Investors' Guardian*, one of the most important financial papers in England, after a trip through Western Canada, said that the developments there were meeting with the approval of British capitalists, whose interest in the country was permanent and lasting.

The editor of the *London Statist*, in writing of the splendid field that exists in Canada for British capital, says:

Illinois, Iowa, and the Dakotas are now highly cultivated and farmers desiring land at low prices have to go still farther West. In these circumstances large numbers of the old Canadian farmers who moved west from Eastern Canada into the United States are returning to Canada. Furthermore, considerable numbers of American farmers are also coming into Western Canada.

Another factor—the world's unappropriated lands are fast becoming exhausted and Canada is one of the few countries which can still make gratis grants of fertile land to any one who will carry out the very simple and easy conditions attached. The construction of new railways is opening up new districts. These homestead attractions hold out to everyone the prospect of ownership of farms likely to increase in capital value.

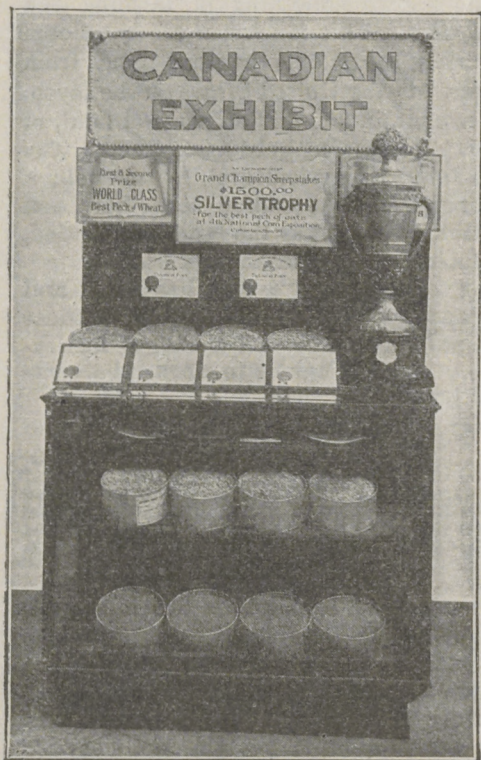
The large number of hours of sunshine pressed into a few months more than make up for the shortness of the season and there is ample time to sow and to harvest the crops. Further, liability to damage from frost and droughts is diminishing as cultivation extends. In brief, from whatever point of view the outlook is regarded, the future of Canada appears to be assured.

The manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada recently visited the Central Canadian Provinces, and says:

All that I found in the situation there was as interesting as instructive, and I carried back with me the conviction that our business in that magnificent western field was very valuable and potentially even more so.

During the last five years the great increase in the establishment of bank branches has been most marked in Saskatchewan where the number of branches of chartered banks has increased from 59, in 1905, to 255 in September, 1910; Alberta branches have increased from 58 to 180 in the same period, and the Province of Manitoba now has 187 banks.

W. D. Matthews, the head of a great grain-exporting business in Canada, after returning from a trip through Western Canada, said that the crop of 1910 would give a magnificent return, and there was reason for the optimism with which westerners view the future.



At the National Corn Exposition at Columbus, Ohio, Hill & Sons, of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, received the \$1,500 Silver Trophy, awarded by the State of Colorado for the best peck of oats; while Norman Cherry, of Davis, Saskatchewan, took first prize, world's class, peck of wheat; G. H. Hutton, of Lacombe, took second place.

CANADA WEST

Canada spreads over more than half the map of North America. It is considerably larger than the United States, with Alaska added. Politically, Canada consists of nine full-fledged Provinces (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia), and to the north of these a Northern Canada consisting of the Yukon west of the Rocky Mountains, and the Northwest Territory east.

It is, however, with the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta and the Pacific Province of British Columbia, that this geographical sketch will deal.

Five times bigger than Great Britain and Ireland, and three times the size of the German Empire, Prairie Canada constitutes the world's greatest wheat farm, a plain 1,000 miles long and of undetermined width. This fertile prairie is watered by three giant river systems. The Assiniboine and the Red drain Manitoba; the great Saskatchewan waters Central and Southern Alberta and the Province of Saskatchewan; while the Peace, the mighty Athabaska, and the Slave Rivers are Nature's highways through Northern Alberta. Canada's river ways and lakes make of this Last Best West one vast network of sunny slopes and fertile valleys. More than farms are making on these prairies. Here, on a wheat plain wider than that of Russia, richer than those of Egypt, India, or the Argentine, out of strangely diverse elements a new nation is arising. The map of to-day shows us a wide wheat plain dotted by the people of the earth, with an ever-lessening unsurveyed region. Year by year, these maps change their complexion, and the "edge of cultivation," with the advance of colonization, having entered the Rockies in its western advance, now moves steadily northward.

The St. Lawrence Basin of Eastern Canada was at first considered frost-bound and sterile, the Fraser lands of British Columbia rocky and inaccessible, and the valleys of the Red and the Saskatchewan too far north to support a white population. Now all these basins are occupied, and the sons of the men who saw these lands developed, are in turn laying strong hands upon the basins of the Peace, the Mackenzie, and the Athabaska, and plating townships in the latitude of 58°.

Canada is a country with a meagre past, a solid present, and an illimitable future. The railways of Western Canada gridiron a prairie land of 200 million fertile acres, only a fraction of which is cultivated, yet this produced in 1910—a bad year throughout the American continent—approximately 258,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats, barley, and flax of which 105,000,000 bushels was wheat.

CLIMATE OF CENTRAL CANADA

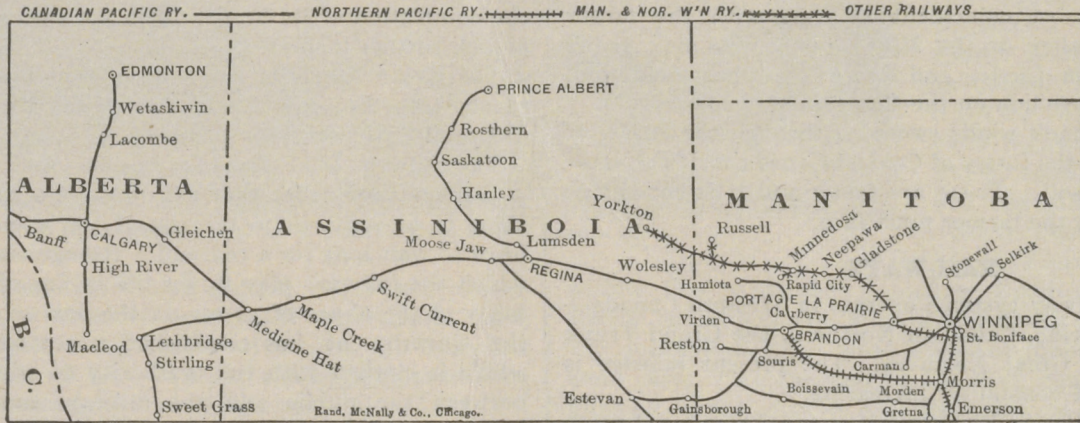
The first enquiry of the would-be settler is, "But what about your terrible weather?" Many writers on Canada taboo the weather, but this subject, like most, is best attacked from the front. Western

Canada has a cold winter, and people seeking tropical climate should not come here. It is the fervid sunshine of summer, followed by the cold, clear winter, which combine to give to Canada's No. 1 wheat its peculiar value over all other wheats in the world. This invigorating climate of Western Canada does more than this—it helps to breed a hardy race. The law of growth—running through both animal and vegetable realms—is that plants and animals alike attain their fullest development in the most northern range of their habitat. The same rule applies to man. History and geography both show that all the worth-while accomplishments of the world have been done by those living in the Temperate Zones, more especially in the North Temperate Zone. Western Canada lies in the same latitude as Central Europe, the home of the world's hardest and most progressive peoples. Clearly Mother Nature intended the wheat plains of Western Canada to be the cradle of a strong, new race. While it is true that the Prairie Belt of Canada is no country for either mental or physical weaklings, that the

man who succeeds here, like the man who succeeds elsewhere, must be brave and a worker, still it is strikingly true that the climate of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta is one of the most healthful and stimulating in the whole world.

Farmers, though, are more interested in summer crops than winter temperature. If they get the fervid sunshine at the maturing time, the winter frosts need not worry them. The long hours of intense sunshine on the prairies are a revelation to newcomers. One may read in June till 9.30 p.m. in the open air in a most marvellous twilight, and by 3.00 o'clock in the morning the sun is again well on his rounds.

RAILWAYS, 1896



RAILWAYS IN OPERATION IN WESTERN CANADA IN 1896

RAILWAYS, 1910



RAILWAYS IN OPERATION IN WESTERN CANADA IN 1910

To the superficial observer, latitude has always been a bugbear when Canada is under consideration. Let us look at a few facts. Edmonton is 1,000 miles northwest of Winnipeg, and St. Paul, in Minnesota, is 500 miles south of Winnipeg, yet Edmonton's average annual temperature is as high as that of St. Paul. Manitoba has a similar climate to that of Northern Michigan. The mean temperature in Winnipeg for July is 66°, which is warmer than the July weather in any part of England. Flower growth in the valley of the Mackenzie is almost coincident in time with the flower growth in the valley of the Mississippi. Wild flax grows within the Arctic Circle, and there are wheat-fields and flour mills at Vermilion-on-the-Peace in latitude 58° 30'.

The warm chinook winds sweeping through the passes of the Rockies over the farms of Central Canada melt the snow and mellow the soil. These are facts; and it is conditions not theories, that the farmer must face.

RAILWAYS

Four great railway systems operate in Western Canada—the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the Great Northern. The present mileage is about 11,500 and constantly increasing.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has over 5,000 miles of track in operation west of Winnipeg, exclusive of their yard track-
age in Winnipeg, which makes another 120 miles. To this should rightfully be added the water routes on the British Columbia inland lakes, another 342 miles. There are 1,200 wheat elevators along the Canadian Pacific Railway lines west of Port Arthur. The system as a whole operates 70 steamships, 1,399 locomotives, 1,684 passenger and sleeping cars, and 44,692 freight cars, and with lines under its control it has more mileage than any railway on the continent.

This railway announces that during 1911 it will build lines southwest from Moose Jaw, southeast and northwest from Swift Current, northwest from Estevan, extend the line from Lacombe (Alberta), build south from Wilkie and also northwest, and also do considerable work on the Lethbridge-Weyburn line.

The Canadian Northern has the unparalleled record of building a mile a day for every day of the last twelve years. It operates 500 wheat elevators and warehouses, and in the year 1909, carried to the lake ports 29 million bushels of grain, 21 million bushels of which was wheat. It has the largest wheat elevator in the world, at Port Arthur, with a capacity of 7½ million bushels. Extending from Port Arthur to beyond Edmonton in direct line, this western section of the road will soon connect with its eastern line, opening up much fertile wooded land north of Lake Superior. East and west its branches stretch, and it will not be many years until it reaches the Far North and the Far Pacific.

The Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk Railway will ultimately have a combined mileage of 13,895 miles. The Grand Trunk Pacific has charters to build twenty-three branch lines, and was an active factor in the movement of the 1910 wheat crop. One hundred and thirty-five new towns will be built on this line between Winnipeg and Edmonton, of which 100 have already had a beginning.

The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific has opened up millions of acres hitherto inaccessible commercially, and with the completion of its branch lines the area so benefited will be still further increased.

The Great Northern has a number of branch lines which extend into the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia, with others in prospect.

The railways are looking for business and when any group of farmers shows that they can produce a substantial something to be sent out to the rest of the world, they will not have to wait long for a railroad. Recognizing the vital part which the railways play in the life of Canada and the possibility of the abuse of power on the part of railroad owners, the Government has established a commission or court which is clothed with full authority to adjust all disputes between the public and the railways and to absolutely control freight and passengers rates.

By the end of next year there will be but few districts in the three provinces which are not within easy range of some point on the great railway systems of the Dominion.

CROP-HANDLING CAPACITY—ELEVATORS

In Manitoba there is an elevator capacity of 21,752,000 bushels, an increase of 772,000 bushels over the year 1908. The storage capacity in Saskatchewan increased from 17,924,500 in 1908 to 26,440,000 in 1910. Alberta's elevator capacity has almost doubled, being now 8,764,500 bushels as against 4,092,400 bushels in 1908. The elevators in the Prairie Provinces west of Winnipeg have a storage capacity of 56,933,300 bushels, an increase of over 13,500,000 over 1908. The development is going on so rapidly that it is safe to assume that a proportionate yearly increase or storage will be necessary for the next ten years at least.

GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

"How am I to be governed?" is asked by the intelligent settler who contemplates bringing his family into Canada that they may grow up to be a part of this new land.

Canada is an integral part of the British Empire and is essentially a self-governing nation. The duties of lawmaking are divided between the Dominion and the Provinces.

The Dominion Parliament is composed of two houses—an appointed Senate and an elected Commons. The qualification of voters for the Dominion Commons is either manhood suffrage—one man, one vote—or if a property qualification is imposed, it is so light as to practically exclude no one.

Parliament makes the laws. Their administration is in the hands of a Cabinet, each member of which must be also a member of either the House of Commons or the Senate. Each Minister, as a member of the Cabinet is called, is responsible to the people for his every administrative act. A Cabinet remains in power only so long as it retains the support of a majority of the members of the House of Commons.

The Dominion Parliament deals with the militia, criminal law, railways, customs, post office, the tariff, and trade relations with other countries. The Dominion controls the administration of public lands in the three



Gasoline Engine "Breaking" the Prairie in Battleford (Saskatchewan) District



A Grain-Stacking Scene on a Moderate-Sized Central Canada Farm

Prairie Provinces and in Northern Canada. As these provinces contain millions of acres of unoccupied agricultural land, which is immediately available for settlement, the Dominion Government takes up very earnestly the work of promoting and encouraging the right kind of immigration.

Each Province has a legislative body and an administrative body. The governing body in each of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, consists of one house, elected by popular vote; and a cabinet. The legislature makes the laws, the cabinet supervises their administration. As in the Dominion Parliament each member of a cabinet in any of these provinces must also be a member of the legislative body; and the cabinet remains in power only so long as it commands the support of a majority of the members of the legislative body. The legislatures make civil law and administer criminal law, provide for municipal government, and deal generally with matters of a provincial nature. Each Province is in absolute control of its own system of provincial education, and probably no country in the world enjoys a broader or more generous system of public education. Western Canada, untrammelled by old-world tradition, has evolved a system of free public schools admirably fitted to the needs of a new country. Provision for education is generous, the desire being to bring within the reach of each child the opportunity of acquiring a sound English education.

Law and Order.—Canadians have reason to feel proud of the laws governing the country and the manner in which they are administered. There is an observance of them that is appreciated by all law-abiding citizens.

VARIETY OF RESOURCES

The industrial future of Prairie Canada is based upon a wonderful variety of natural resources. Attention has been chiefly directed to the opportunity in wheat, but in a plain which stretches 1,000 miles one way and over 600 miles another, inducements of diverse character offer. The surface of the country consists of a series of terraced plains running northwest and southeast parallel to the Rockies. Western Alberta extends to and beyond the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains with elevations as high as 4,000 feet above sea level. Passing east from here the foot-hills give way to a great prairie steppe embracing about three-fourths of Alberta. The average elevation of this section is 2,000 feet above sea level. The next great elevated plain, with a mean height of 1,000 feet, broadly speaking, includes the whole Province of Saskatchewan. And the major part of Manitoba attains an elevation of between 500 and 1,000 feet.

The resources of these three provinces make possible suc-

cessful farming of every description. "Extensive" farming, that is, grazing and grain growing, has blazed the way on the prairies. Now, mixed, or "intensive," farming is treading close on the heels of the wheat grower.

Comparisons are sometimes illuminating. In Canada, a population less than that of greater London, in addition to one already completed, is now throwing two additional great world highways across a region which, twenty-five years ago, was stigmatized as an unproductive desert. The *Wall Street Journal* declares that

within five years the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific, alone, will haul more wheat to the seaboard than all the railways of the United States combined. Lord Strathcona says: "At the end of the 20th century Canada will have a population twice as large as that of the British Isles."

Population.—The people are coming in. The population of the three Prairie Provinces grew from 400,000 in 1901, to about a million and a quarter in 1910. It is no country for drones. The man who does not work in Canada, whether he be a rich man or a poor man, is looked upon with suspicion by the rest.

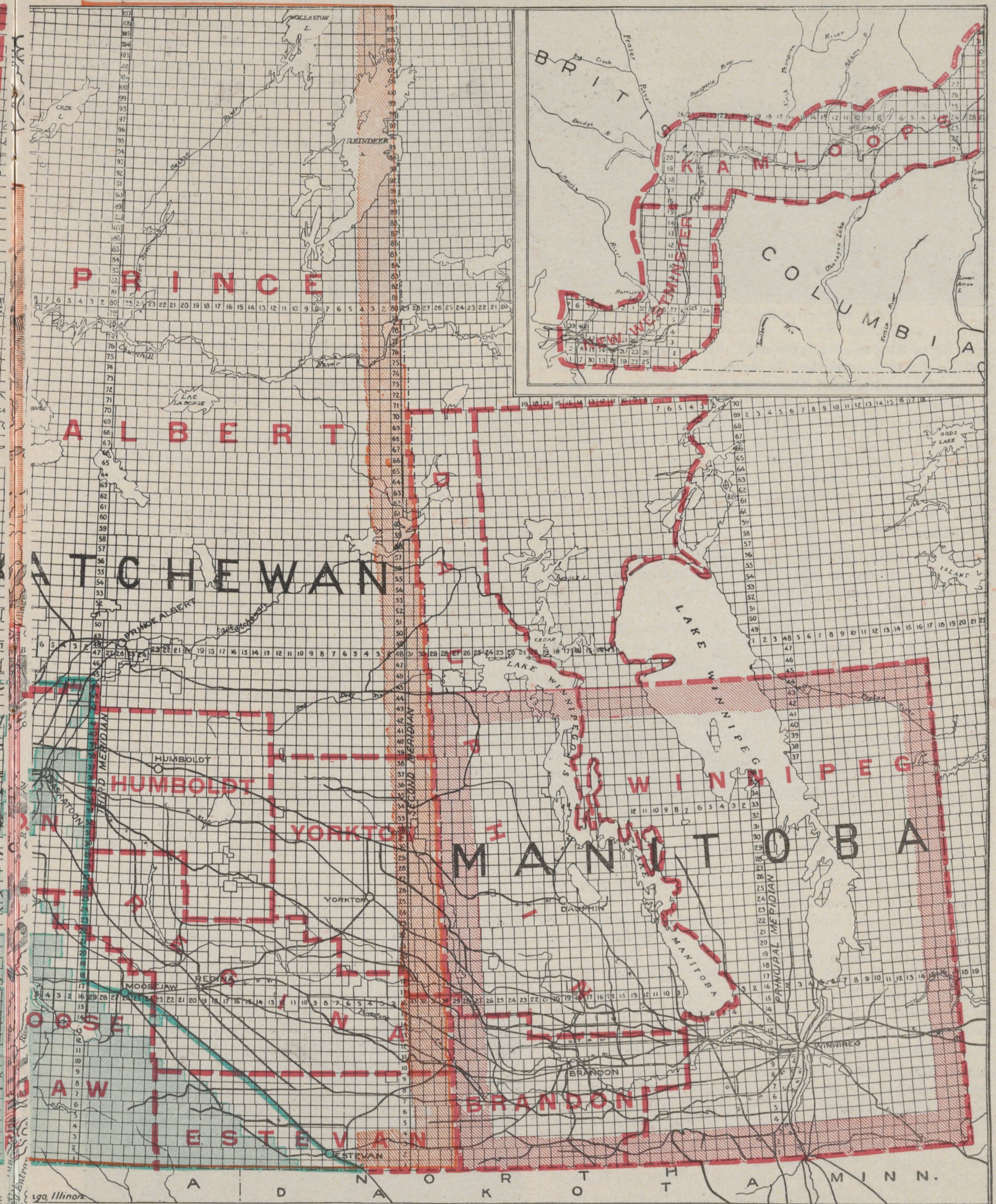
Forest Reserves and Tree Culture.—Numerous forest reserves have been established throughout the Western Provinces. These serve a double purpose: They protect the sources of the principal rivers and streams and provide for a timber supply for future years.

Not so long ago, the people of Central Canada were told they could grow no trees except the Manitoba maple, the poplar, and the birch. Broadway, in Winnipeg, is one of the most beautiful streets in the world, and the elms have made it so. The foliage has become so thick that the trees will have to be thinned out. Of all the elms planted in Winnipeg not one per cent has died. In several western towns there are splendid avenues of trees, of a few years' growth.

The Dominion Government has for some years actively encouraged tree culture by individual farmers in the Prairie Districts. It not only provides free seeds but also provides for supervision of the planting and for inspection of the plantation from time to time by experts. Up to the present (1910) 16½ million trees have been planted under this government scheme.

Water.—There are very few districts where water cannot be readily secured. In some cases the provincial governments supply machinery for sinking test wells. Artesian wells, with a never-failing supply, have solved the water question in some parts. Then again, there is the river and lake system of the country. In selecting land, some prefer lands having dips or depressions, which not only supply water, but also ensure sufficient native hay for horses, cattle, and sheep that may require "housing" during a part of the winter.

Value of Farm Lands Increasing.—The crops of the last seven years and the impetus given thereby to immigration have been prime factors in promoting an upward trend of values. The prices asked at present for good agricultural land are not high. Those competent to judge say that the crops of Western Canada will make farming on land worth \$100 per acre profitable. Thus it will be seen that the value attached to property at present is remarkably low considering the productive capacity of the soil. In 1901 lands were for sale by the different railway companies at prices averaging



Area available for pre-emptions—Tinted green.
Each square represents a township 6 miles square.



Getting the Ground Ready for Another Season's Crop

from \$3 to \$4 per acre, and now they range from \$10 to \$15 per acre and upwards. Prices in 1915 may be advanced as much beyond present values as those quoted are in excess of the figures of seven or eight years ago.

The person desirous of buying should investigate thoroughly. There is so much good land for sale, and so many good companies through whom to do business, that no one need be duped in a transaction of this nature. The land departments of the different railways having lands for sale supply prices and terms to prospective purchasers.

Harvest Help Needed.—From 20,000 to 30,000 extra hands are required in the harvest fields of Central Canada each year, while the big areas of land broken, constantly call for additional men.

Big Land Rushes.—So great is the demand for the free lands of Central Canada that remarkable rushes take place when new and specially desirable areas are thrown open for settlement. In connection with these rushes great care is taken to guard against any departure from the Government's policy of "first come first served." The consequence is the land seekers have the choice of the land in the order in which they get to the office. When there is a rush for newly opened land, the land seekers fall into single file and get to the office counter in the order of their position in the file. In January, 1910, 1,100 pieces were thrown open at Lethbridge (Alberta). A thousand persons lined up from the land office around a whole block to take their turns to enter for homesteads. Some sat out for three days before the opening, lined up along the fence facing the entrance to the land office in order to secure a front position in the line.

One hundred and twelve quarter-sections, 18,000 acres, or about seven-ninths of a township, were "homesteaded" in one day at the Calgary land office.

One Wednesday fifty homesteads were taken out in the Edmonton land office—8,000 acres placed in the hands of actual settlers in a single day at a time of the year when the homestead rush is generally considered closed.

There have been similar rushes at Moose Jaw and elsewhere.

Not Grain Alone.—The wonderful production of grain—wheat, oats, barley, flax, and rye—in Central Canada has aroused the attention of the world, and throughout the United States the interest has grown so that 125,000 Americans took up their residence in Canada during the year 1910. But grain has not been the only source of revenue for the prairie farmers. It is calculated that in 1910 the farmer's revenue was increased by 22 million dollars by sales of potatoes, turnips, and other roots, hay, cattle, hogs, sheep, dairy products, and poultry. The wheat crop marketed to

January 1, 1911, gave about 50 million dollars; oats, 3½ million dollars; flax, 6½ million dollars, and barley \$581,000.

WILL A QUARTER-SECTION PAY?

"Will the tilling of a quarter of a section (160 acres) pay?" when asked of those who have tried it provokes the invariable answer that "It will and does pay." "We, or those following us, will make less than that pay," said one who had proved up on a homestead. Another pointed for proof to the fact that many of those who commenced on homesteads are now owners of

other quarters—and even larger areas, showing that they have progressed in obtaining more land, while others still have stuck to the homestead quarter and this year are marketing as much as \$2,000 worth of grain; and often nearer \$3,000.

Is Central Canada Reliable in Its Production?—Experience is the best guide, and the thousands of farmers who are becoming well off in the Canadian West and who are sending for their friends and relatives to come to share the West's prosperity, offer the best answer to the question. But there are figures which demonstrate the matter very effectually. They are the figures regarding the actual quantities of grain shipped via the various railways and inspected by Government officers, in connection with the shipping. The farmer has to retain large quantities of grain for seed and feed and other purposes, but he ships out his surplus, and the surplus it is that brings him in the cash. There is no guessing or estimating in regard to the quantity of grain shipped and inspected, and while one year may be better than another the reliability of the soil in the matter of productivity is shown by the steadily growing figures of grain inspections. The following are the official figures (in bushels) in regard to grain inspected at Winnipeg and other prairie points during a period of years:

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Wheat	39,786,600	64,619,100	73,140,920	53,389,350	74,055,450	94,922,385
Oats	2,736,000	8,652,000	14,935,500	16,761,600	21,996,009	34,944,800
Barley	486,000	1,628,400	2,715,600	2,635,200	3,579,600	4,663,200
Flax	288,000	503,000	908,000	1,617,000	2,208,000	3,571,000
Rye	.....	9,600	26,400	10,800	20,400	22,800
Speltz	2,000	.....	1,200	1,200	.....	.....
Total	43,280,600	75,412,100	91,727,620	74,415,150	101,859,450	138,064,185



While Grain Growing has been Given the Most Attention, Stock Raising has a Promising Future

Will You Buy, Rent, or Homestead?—The question is one that Canadian Government officials are frequently asked, especially in the homes of a family of boys who have become interested in Central Canada. If the young man has grit and inexperience let him homestead. Treating this subject in a newspaper article, a correspondent very tersely says, "He will survive the ordeal and gain his experience at less cost."

Another has ample knowledge of farming practice, experience in farm management, but lacks pluck and staying power and the capacity to endure. The food for thought and opportunity for action provided by the management of an improved farm would be just the stimulus required to make him settle into harness and "work out his own salvation in fear and trembling."

Many men make excellent, progressive, broad-gauge farmers, by renting or buying an improved farm in a settled district and keeping in touch with more advanced thought and methods. Their immediate financial success may not be so great; their ultimate success will be much greater, for they have been saved from narrow-gauge ways and withering at the top.

Let the boy take the route that appeals to him. Don't force him to homestead if he pines to rent. Don't try to keep him at home if homesteading looks good to him. The thing to remember is that success may be achieved by any one of the three routes. If the foundation is all right, hard work the method, and thoroughness the motto, it makes little difference what road is taken—whether homesteading, buying, or renting—Central Canada is big enough, and good farming profitable enough.

Spreading All Over the Plains.—A correspondent of the Toronto (Ont.) *Globe*, whose study of Central Canada establishes him as an authority, deals with some of the conditions there—and no apology is offered for the reproduction of an extract interesting to those seeking new homes:

The newcomers are being distributed to the four corners of the Prairie Provinces, and many are locating in British Columbia. Each is more or less familiar with the general characteristics of the particular section in which he settles, and he takes no chances. Relatives or friends may be already established, and he has come with the idea of joining them. If it be a case of going into a new district, the decision to locate there is probably based on the information and experience gained during a "prospecting" tour. The head of the family or one of the boys has taken time to travel through Central Canada, and has made close observation of the conditions. The possibility of disappointment is reduced to a minimum by this means, and the results are beneficial and encouraging to the individual settlers.

No Established Religion.—In religious matters and politically Canada is the freest country in the world. There is no established religion and each person is at liberty to worship as he pleases. Living is cheap; climate good; education and land free. On most of the prairies there are no trees to be cut, and virgin soil can be broken the first year.

MONEY QUALIFICATIONS

A few broad general suggestions might be made to the settlers who come in with varying capital at their command.

The Man Who Has Less Than \$300.—This man had better work for wages for the first year. He can either hire out to established farmers or find employment on railway construction work. During the year, opportunity may open up for him to take up his free grant or make the first payment on a quarter-section that he would like to purchase.

The Man Who Has \$600.—Get hold of your 160-acre free homestead at once, build your shack, and proceed with your homestead duties. During the six months that you are free to absent yourself from your homestead, hire out to some successful farmer and get enough to tide you over the other half of the year which you must spend in residence

upon the land. When you have put in six months' residence during each of these years and have complied with the improvement conditions required by the Land Act, you become the absolute owner of the homestead.

The Man Who Has \$1,000.—Either homestead a farm or purchase one on the installment plan, and get to work at once. A small house and out buildings will be required, with horses or oxen, a plough, a wagon, etc. Working out in the harvest season will be needed to bring in money to tide over the winter and get the crop sown in good condition. As the crop grows, opportunity is given to make the house comfortable, to look around and plan ahead.

If the settler locates early in the season he may get in a crop of potatoes or oats in May or early June.

The adaptable and friendly man going into Canada will find a welcome awaiting him. There is room for everybody. The man already established, the railways, and the Government are equally anxious to secure further immigration of the right kind. The new man is not looked upon as an intruder but as a producer of new wealth, an enricher of the commonwealth. The new man should buy his tools as he needs them. Until he has more than thirty acres under crop he can work with a neighbour, in exchange for

the services of a binder. He may not need to build a granary for two or three years. A cow is a good investment at the beginning, and a vegetable garden easily pays its own way.

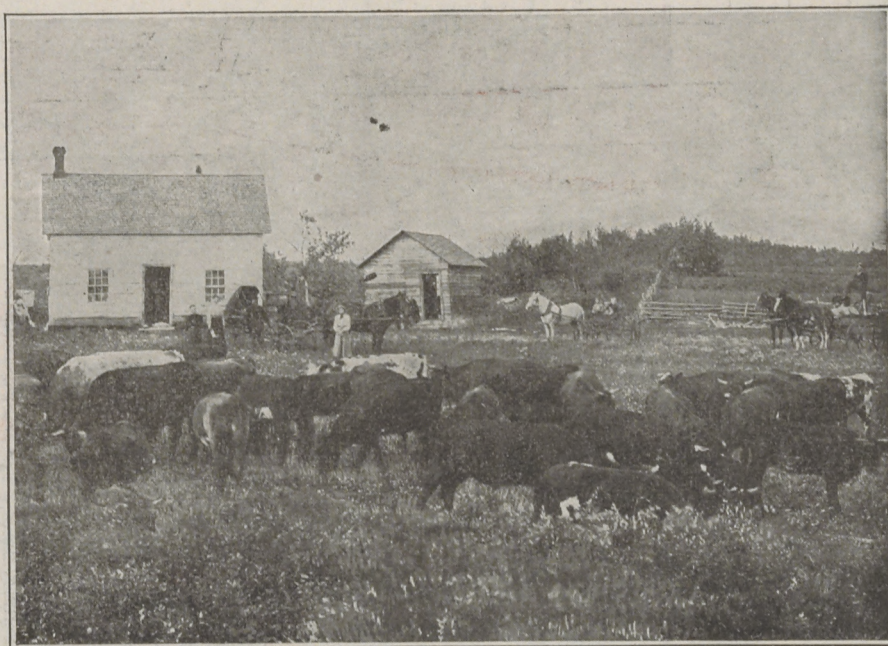
What \$1,200 Will Buy.—No farmer should come expecting to make a homestead pay its own way the first year. He needs buildings, an equipment, and money for the maintenance of himself and family, until his first harvest can be garnered. After securing his land and putting up his buildings, \$1,200 will give him a fairly good equipment to begin with. This will probably be expended as under:

1 team of good horses	\$360 00
1 harvester	150 00
4 milch cows at \$40 (£8)	160 00
1 seeder	90 00
1 strong wagon	70 00
4 hogs at \$15 (£3)	60 00
4 sheep at \$5 (£1)	20 00
1 set strong harness	35 00
1 rough sleigh	25 00
1 disc harrow	25 00
1 breaking plough	25 00
1 mowing machine	60 00
1 stubble plough	20 00
1 harrow	20 00
Other smaller tools	40 00
Barnyard fowls	40 00
Total	\$1,200 00

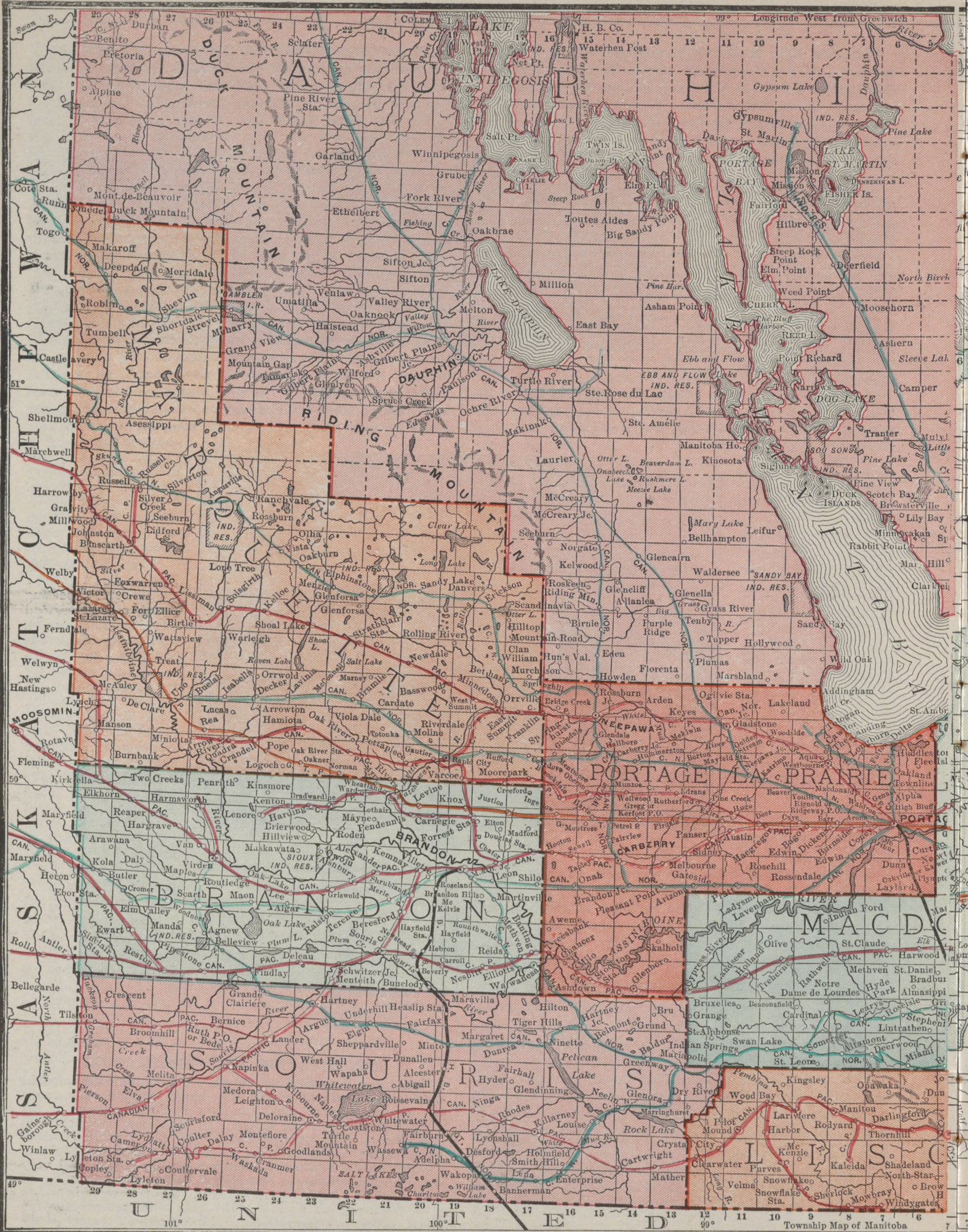
PRECIPITATION AND TEMPERATURE

The mean temperature during the three summer months in Prairie Canada is about the same, whether one reads it on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway or far north toward the Arctic Circle. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, fully 56 per cent of the year's rainfall comes to the farmer in the summer, when it does most good.

April on these prairies is truly a spring month and very often spring seeding is completed before the beginning of May. This statement is proven by the records which give Winnipeg an average daily maximum temperature in April of 47°; Calgary, 53°; Edmonton, 52°; and Medicine Hat, 58°.



A Homestead near Edmonton Alberta



lands; solid lines show surveyed lands.

Central and Southern MANITOBA

SCALE.

Statute Miles, 22 = 1 Inch.

0 5 10 20 30

Copyright, 1909, by Rand, McNally & Co.

Copyright, 1911, by Rand, McNally & Co.

Canadian Pacific

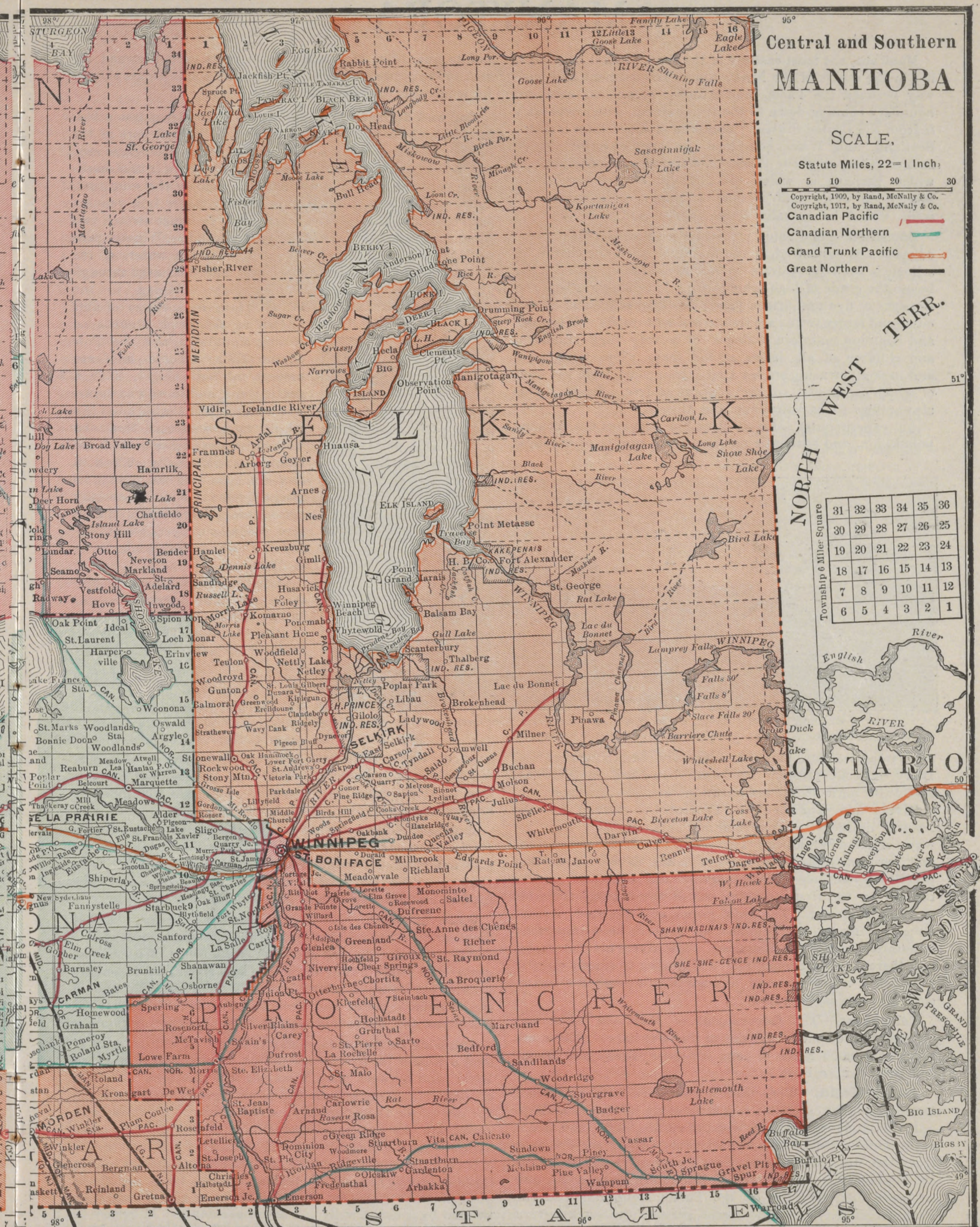
Canadian Northern

Grand Trunk Pacific

Great Northern

NORTH WEST TERR.

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1



MANITOBA

Manitoba, the most easterly of the three Central Provinces, lies in the centre of the North American continent and midway between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, its southern boundary running down to the 49th parallel, which separates it from the United States. Manitoba is larger than Ireland, Scotland, and Wales combined, its area covering 74,000 square miles, or about 47 million acres, about one-eighth of which perhaps is water. If a family of five were to be placed on every half-section of Manitoba, over 600,000 souls would be actually living on the land.

Education.—The value placed by Manitobans on popular education is evidenced in the fact that the expenditure on schools is the largest drain on the public funds. All schools below the grade of high schools are free to children between the ages of five and fifteen years, and high schools in all the cities and larger towns are free to resident pupils. Winnipeg and Brandon maintain colleges of a very high standard, and children of all classes attend them. Two sections of and in each township are set apart, the income from the sales of which is applied to the support of free schools. This also applies to Saskatchewan and Alberta.

An experimental farm at Brandon educates the farming population, and authentic records of the results of practical

points quantities of lumber, fence posts, and firewood are sent to the prairie settlers, and the rivers and lakes are skirted by a plentiful tree growth.

Soil and Surface.—The surface of Manitoba is not a flat, bare stretch, a "bald-headed prairie." A large part of the land, especially in the south, is flat, being, geologists say, the bed of a wide, prehistoric lake. But even in the south-west the land rises into wooded hills, and in the southeast, close to the Lake-of-the-Woods country, there is a genuine forest. Down through the heart of the Province stretch two great lake chains, Lake Winnipeg and lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba. These receive as tribute the waters of the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine west, and discharge through the Nelson River to Hudson Bay. Sloping to the west from the Lake Manitoba plain is a range of hills

known as the Duck Mountains, Riding Mountains, and the Porcupine Hills. These hills are modest in their height, have a gentle slope, and in no way interfere with the fact that almost the whole land surface of Manitoba west of its great lakes is ready for cultivation. Manitoba soil is a deep rich loam, inexhaustible in its productiveness; it is essentially agricultural. There are 25½ million acres of land surveyed, about one-fifth of which was under crop in 1910.

Climate.—Manitoba enjoys sunshine the entire year. The autumns are long and delightful, ploughing weather continuing until, or into, November. Winter lasts three or four months. Yearly precipitation is 21.5 inches. Seeding begins about the middle of April. For man and beast and plant Manitoba is a wonderfully healthy place. Manitoba's surplus pro-

duct of wheat over and above her home consumption is largely sent to Eastern Canada and to Europe. In addition to wheat, great crops of rye, flax, hay, peas, and potatoes are produced, and also garden truck.

Railroads.—The growing and marketing of grain are the chief industries of Manitoba, and the extension of the railways goes hand in hand with the development of the land. The railway-mileage of the Province is 3,505, and few farmers are more than eight or ten miles from a railway.

Game and Fish.—In 1909, Manitoba's fishery output represented a value of over one million dollars, most of this being realized from the lucrative whitefish. Wild ducks, geese, and swans haunt the lakes and rivers, while on the prairies are flocks of prairie chickens. On the hills and in the woodland moose and deer abound, and there are wolf, bear, lynx, fox, marten, beaver, and other fur-bearing animals.

Available Homesteads.—Manitoba has 1½ million acres of land available for free homesteading, located east of the Red River, and between lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, also west of Lake Manitoba and in the newly opened districts along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway. To those who appreciate the picturesque advantage of tree growth, these districts make strong appeal. If the timber is a light scrub, it is easily removed; if, on the other hand, the forest is heavy, it richly repays the cost of clearing. Creeks, lakes, and rivers abound, while water for domestic purposes can generally be secured by sinking wells to a moderate depth. It is easy to realize that Manitoba lands as they produce their crops from



A Manitoba Farmer's Home; a Few Years Ago This Farm Was Unbroken Prairie

work in agricultural experiment are furnished to farmers free. Dairy schools, farmers' institutes, live-stock associations, and other agricultural organizations are also available.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Province is served by the natural drainage system making into Hudson Bay by way of Lake Winnipeg. The rivers run from the eastern and western sides to the lower lands in the centre, and practically all of the drainage of the Province reaches the sea by the rivers making out of the natural reservoir of Lake Winnipeg. The chief rivers are the Red, Assiniboine, Winnipeg, and Pembina, all of which have important tributaries, except the Winnipeg. The rivers are not rapid, but there is force enough in the Winnipeg to supply electric power for tramways and industrial purposes for many cities as large as Winnipeg.

Telephones.—The Government of Manitoba owns and operates the telephone system of the Province. There are now over 5,000 miles of long distance lines, and about 9,000 rural subscribers.

Forest Wealth.—For those who love timber-covered areas, Manitoba can point to a strip along its east boundary, approximately eighty miles wide, of spruce, birch, and tamarack, which extends into the extreme east of the Province from the wooded lands of New Ontario. Large sawmills are established. In Western Manitoba are forest areas, and timbered districts exist on the Turtle Mountains and the Brandon Hills. The true forest persists in Northwestern Manitoba as far as the Duck Mountains. From all these

year to year are steadily advancing in value; while the interest accrues regularly, the principal is also increasing.

Beef Raising and Dairying.—During the winter of 1908-09, about 25,000 head of cattle were fattened, and the number of milch cows was 173,546 as compared with 110,000 five years previous. The dairy produce (butter) for 1910

was valued at 1½ million dollars; the cheese output was about \$100,000—showing that dairying is a very important industry; good prices are obtained; the quality is excellent in colour and flavour. Abundant grasses are rich in the fattening properties essential to raising cattle and producing butter and cheese. Government dairy schools promote these industries.

Mixed Farming General.—Grain growing has given Manitoba agricultural pre-eminence in the eyes of the world, but the leaven of mixed farming is gradually and surely permeating the minds of farmers; there is scarcely one but has his herd of cattle or his flock of sheep. His hogs are fattening for market, and poultry proves valuable as a source of revenue. Prices of these may fluctuate, but never can a farmer become overstocked with any one or more of them.

Businesslike Farming.—Nowhere on the continent, more than in Manitoba, has farming advanced to the dignity of a thoroughly businesslike occupation. Here the farmer works, not merely for a living, but, rather, for a handsome profit. Instances are frequent where large areas under wheat have given a clear profit of over \$12 an acre. All the labour of ploughing, seeding, harvesting, and marketing can be hired done at about \$7.50 per acre. Even allowing \$8, it is a poor year that will not yield a handsome margin over this.

Winnipeg.—Winnipeg is a remarkable city. In 1870, it was a frontier trading post of the Hudson Bay Company with a total population of 215 souls. An official census taken to-day would find a population of over 150,000. The reason for this wonderful advancement is readily found in the harvests of wheat ripening on the rich prairie lands tributary to this "Buckle of the Wheat Belt." The wide boulevarded streets, substantial bank buildings, crowded railroad depots, all tell insistently the same story of prosperity. The city owns its public parks, quarries, waterworks, street lighting systems, and asphalt plants. Its bank clearings in 1910 were \$953,515,281, as compared with \$770,642,322 in 1909, occupying the seventh place in the cities of North America. The post office here last year issued money orders to the sum of about 1½ million dollars. There are 115 churches and forty schools, four live daily newspapers, with forty weekly and monthly publications. The building records for the city for the four years ending November, 1910, show that 37 million dollars were spent during that period. In 1910 the new buildings constructed were valued at 15½ million dollars, 67 per cent increase over 1909. The factories employ 14,000 hands, with an output exceeding nearly 37 million dollars. Twenty-two railway tracks radiate from the city.



Cutting Grain in the Park District of Manitoba. Compare the Height of the Grain with the Height of the Horses

St. Boniface, the seat of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of St. Boniface, adjoins and is partly surrounded by the business section of the city of Winnipeg, estimated population, 13,000.

Brandon.—Brandon, the second city in the Province, is situated at the junction of the Assiniboine with the Little Saskatchewan, on the main line of

the Canadian Pacific Railway, some 130 miles west of Winnipeg. Seven branch railways make in here. Grain elevators, flour mills, and machine shops, together with the wholesale houses and fourteen branch banks, show the solid nature of the business of this city. Brandon is an educational centre with a college and high school of which a city ten times its size might well be proud. On the outskirts of the city is the Dominion Experimental Farm, a valuable institution admirably run.

Portage la Prairie.—Portage la Prairie, population 6,500, enjoys splendid railway facilities. Several industries are established here. It owns a beautiful park, has a fine educational system, including a collegiate institute, and supports many churches and fraternal societies. Portage Plains have been cropped for thirty consecutive years without a failure.

Selkirk is a distributing point of supplies for points on the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

Carberry and Morden are flourishing railway towns in the heart of fine wheat-growing sections. Minnedosa, Neepawa, Dauphin, Carman, Virden, and Souris also are centres of notable grain-growing districts, and important railroad towns.

Scores of towns now developing afford openings for those desiring business opportunities, each with its mills and warehouses for wheat. Among these centres may be named Manitou, Birtle, Emerson, Gretna, Wawanessa, Somerset Baldur, Deloraine, Melita, Rapid City, Hamiota, Gladstone, Killarney, Hartney, Stonewall, Boissevain, Elkhorn, Gilbert Plains, Pilot Mound, Winkler, and Plum Coulee.

Important Facts.—In 1910 the estimated amount spent on farm buildings was 3½ million dollars as compared with 2½ million dollars the previous year.

GROWTH OF MANITOBA

	1891	1908	1909	1910
Population	152,506	462,569	466,268	497,000
Horses	86,735	230,926	237,161	232,725
Milch cows	82,710	173,546	167,442	146,841
Other horned cattle	147,984	357,988	333,752	397,261
Sheep	35,838	29,265	29,074	32,223
Hogs	54,177	192,489	172,374	176,212
Cultivated farms			45,380	

According to Provincial Government figures there were 5,122,877 acres under crop last year, of which about 270,000 acres were ploughed under on account of drought in Southern Central districts. In the fall of 1910 there was prepared for seed 3,527,528 acres of land, over 1½ million more than last year. The following tables give the acreage, average, and total yield of wheat, oats, barley, and flax for the last five years.

WHEAT				OATS				BARLEY				FLAX			
Year	Acreage	Average Yield	Total Yield	Acreage	Average Yield	Total Yield		Acreage	Average Yield	Total Yield		Acreage	Average Yield	Total Yield	
1906	3,141,537	19.49	61,250,413.4	1,155,961	43.85	50,692,977.7		474,242	36.96	17,532,553.9		18,790	14.6	274,330	
1907	2,789,553	14.22	39,688,266.6	1,213,596	34.8	42,140,744.7		649,570	25.7	16,752,724.3		25,915	12.25	317,347.6	
1908	2,850,640	17.23	49,252,539	1,216,632	36.8	44,686,043		658,441	27.54	18,135,757		50,187	11.18	502,206	
1909	2,642,111	17.33	45,774,707.7	1,373,683	37.1	50,983,056.2		601,008	27.31	16,416,634		20,635	12.26	253,636.9	
1910	2,962,187	13.475	39,916,391.7	1,486,436	28.7	42,647,766		624,644	20.75	12,960,038.7		41,002	9.97	410,928.7	



lands; solid lines show surveyed lands.



SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan, the middle one of the Prairie Provinces, is a huge rectangle extending from the 49th to the 60th parallel, with an area as big as that of France, and twice the size of the British Isles. Saskatchewan has a southern base of 390 miles bordering on the United States, and its length from north to south is 760 miles. Total land area 250,650 square miles; water area 8,318 square miles.

River Ways.—The chief rivers are the North Saskatchewan, South Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, and Carrot. The North and South Saskatchewan both rise in the Rocky Mountains and each has a general easterly trend. The Red Deer flows into the South Saskatchewan, about 150 miles north of the United States boundary. The South Saskatchewan runs east nearly half way across the Province, then turns north and enters the North Saskatchewan River a little east of the town of Prince Albert. The South Saskatchewan River, with the Qu'Appelle, intersects the Province from east to west, the Qu'Appelle being noted for its scenery and the excellent character of the country which it drains. The Carrot rises south of Prince Albert and runs an approximate parallel line to the North Saskatchewan, into which it flows near "The Pas," a Hudson Bay Company trading post.

Surface and Settlement.—The first tide of homeseekers into Saskatchewan flowed along the channel provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and each new railroad since built has been followed close at heel by eager, earnest land-seekers. So it is that one finds to-day prosperous settlements on both sides of the tracks of the Canadian Northern, the Canadian Pacific, and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Climate.—It has been demonstrated by years of experience that the climate of Saskatchewan is suited to the production of the best grain, vegetables, and live stock in the world, and that it is eminently healthful and invigorating. There are a number of features pertaining to the climate of Saskatchewan that combine to make it a very pleasant one. The elevation above the sea, which is from 1,500 to 3,000 feet, insuring clear and dry atmosphere; the comparatively light precipitation, adequate, however, for all practical purposes; the equable temperature during the winter months and the light snowfall, the very large proportion of bright sunshine, the summer breeze, and the clear pure air—these are features of the climate of Saskatchewan that may be emphasized. Nor is there ever the devastation by storm or flood, earthquake or cyclone, as is reported with such awful frequency from other parts of the world.

Precipitation occurs principally during the summer months. The total rainfall annually is not greater than is required to bring the crops to maturity; and the greater part of it occurs during the months in which it is most required. June and July are the wettest months in the year, although May and August are only moderately dry. Two-thirds of the annual precipitation occurs in the form of rain, between April and September.

The temperature during the summer season rises frequently to about 100 degrees; but the heat is tempered by a never-failing breeze, and the nights are cool and pleasant after even the hottest days. The number of hours of sunlight is greater here during the summer months than it is in more southern latitudes; and the clear, healthful atmosphere is particularly refreshing and invigorating.

The autumn season in Saskatchewan is probably unsur-

passed in any other part of the world. The rare atmosphere, perhaps, is never so pleasing as at that time, when the warm bright days, following nights during which the thermometer dips slightly below the freezing point, produce an exhilaration that makes life more than mere existence.

The winter, which usually begins about or shortly before the beginning of December and continues without interruption until the middle or end of March, is undoubtedly cold; but, thanks to the aid of comfortable houses and suitable clothing and furs, it inspires no dread and, indeed, is not unpleasant. The infrequent occurrence during that time of thaws or rain, the absence of humidity, the large proportion of bright sunshine, and the stillness of the atmosphere when the weather is coldest, all tend to make the winter weather healthful and even enjoyable. "Blizzards" or severe snowstorms occasionally occur; but they are not as a rule accompanied by extreme temperatures. The infrequency of thaws and the equability of the temperature cause a noticeable absence of pneumonia and those kindred troubles so much dreaded in more moist and changeable climates.

In an ordinary season, the winter ends about the middle or end of March, and in a few of the last twenty years the snow disappeared before the end of February. Grain has been sown about the middle of March, but that is exceptional, and usually seeding is in full swing in April.

In the ranching district, west and south of Swift Current, the chinook winds occur at intervals during the winter. These warm, dry winds blowing from the southwest cause the snow to disappear rapidly; and as it melts under the influence of the sun and atmosphere, the moisture seems to be evaporated. On this account the southwestern part of the Province is such an ideal ranching district. In that vicinity the stock winters well on the open range.

Saskatchewan Crops.—Saskatchewan is essentially a wheat-growing country. It leads all the other provinces in wheat production already, though only a comparatively small portion of its cultivable area has yet been brought under the plough, and in 1910 in this respect it was only overtopped by the State of Minnesota with its 94 million bushels. Saskatchewan had 72,666,399, exceeding by 4 million bushels estimated early in the season, or 579,834 more than in 1909. The crop districts into which the Province is divided for statistical purposes have a total area of 86,826,240 acres. The total area under wheat in 1910 was 4,664,834 acres and the total area under grain of all kinds (including wheat) was 7,382,063 acres, or 8.5 per cent of the area of the crop districts. The acreage of crops of all kinds in 1909 was 7,016,272, compared with 5,981,802 acres in 1908. The Saskatchewan Government has estimated the value of the 1910 grain crops, at \$82,507,748. Adding to this, the value of the live stock, \$103,248,429, there is a total of grain and live stock for the Province of 185½ million dollars owned by 86,000 farmers, or over \$1,800 per farmer. In addition to this there is an enormous sum for roots, fodder, milk and its products. In 1900 the Province had 13,000 farms under cultivation;



Threshing 32 Bushels to the Acre from the Stook in Saskatchewan

in nine years there has been an increase of over 600 per cent.

The returns show that improper or insufficient preparation of the soil to retain moisture was a more important factor than the lack of rainfall in accounting for last year's decrease of production. It is generally admitted that where approved scientific methods of farming were pursued, profitable and altogether more satisfactory crops were harvested. The precipitation throughout most of the Province was sufficient to have effected good results in most of the principal crop areas if these methods had been more generally applied.

Potatoes and field roots were a satisfactory crop, showing considerably increased production and average yield over 1909; 6,174,302 bushels of the tubers, or an increase of 378,302 bushels, and 2,560,502 bushels of field roots, or 744,715 bushels in excess of 1909, were grown. The hay crop, natural and domestic, has been placed at 1,590,956 tons and forage crops at 59,142 tons. Roots and forage crops for 1910 are valued at $9\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars.

Live Stock.—The live-stock industry in Saskatchewan was, until the last rush of settlement, the principal industry of the Province. Now, however, in all parts of the Province excepting the southwest corner, a district comprising, approximately, 25,000 square miles, grain growing occupied the most prominent place in the farmer's operations. Where grain growing has not yet become general, and large flocks of sheep remain on the open range, ranching is still of prime importance. In the rest of the Province, south of the 55th parallel of latitude, grain growing is the preferred business, and live-stock industry takes a secondary place. The districts especially adapted to raising live stock are in the great "park belt" or semi-wooded area north of the Yorkton branch of the Canadian Pacific and the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway. Here the land is less easily broken up and the temptation to risk all in a wheat crop is reduced. Large numbers of cattle are raised here.

In the southwest large flocks of sheep are seen on the range. The swine industry has developed rapidly with increase in settlement. Elevator screenings and low-grade grain furnish cheap and satisfactory food, and the expansion of grain growing will furnish more impetus to this industry.

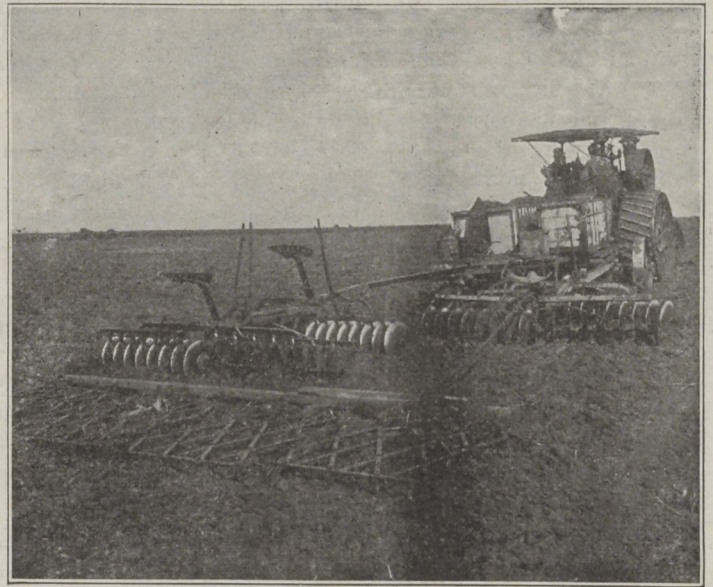
There has in recent years developed a great demand for farm power. Steam and gasoline engines aid the prairie farmer—but the time has not yet come for these to supersede the horse. Many carloads of work horses are imported. The average price is about \$400 per team; but sound, well-trained horses, weighing 3,000 to 3,200 pounds per pair, will bring from \$400 to \$500 at five or six years of age.

Dairying.—Natural conditions in certain parts of the Province are eminently suitable for mixed farming and dairying.

Locally there is an excellent market for butter. Most of the creameries are under governmental supervision, the Minister of Agriculture, through the Superintendent of Dairying, supervising all business transactions with the exception of cream delivery. A reasonable estimate places the output of butter for 1910, at 861,000 pounds, valued at \$206,640. The output in 1909 was 571,000 pounds, value \$133,842. Adjacent districts to those in which creameries are now being operated, will, without doubt, follow dairying as their chief occupations; and rightly so, because of the favourable natural facilities which with intelligent application on the part of the settler makes success easily possible.

Lumbering.—North of Prince Albert, which is the centre at present of the lumber industry, and east of that city, lumbering is extensively carried on. In the northern forest the timber is spruce, both white and black, larch or tamarack, jack pine, aspen or white poplar, balsam or black poplar, and white birch. Prince Albert has four lumber mills.

Education.—School districts are established by the Govern-



IN SASKATCHEWAN

Disking and Harrowing at the Same Time. Farmers are in this Way Able to Cultivate Large Areas with a Limited Amount of Help

ment, but maintained and managed by the resident rate-payers of the district. The maximum size of rural districts is limited to twenty-five square miles, but the majority comprise from sixteen to twenty. A district must have four persons actually resident therein, who would be liable to assessment, and at least twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen years, inclusive. The schools are sustained by provincial aid and also by local rates. Except in special cases where qualified teachers cannot be obtained, every teacher must hold a certificate of qualification granted by the department of education. A university, supported and controlled by the Province, has been established at Saskatoon. A department of Saskatchewan's new university will be a college of agriculture.

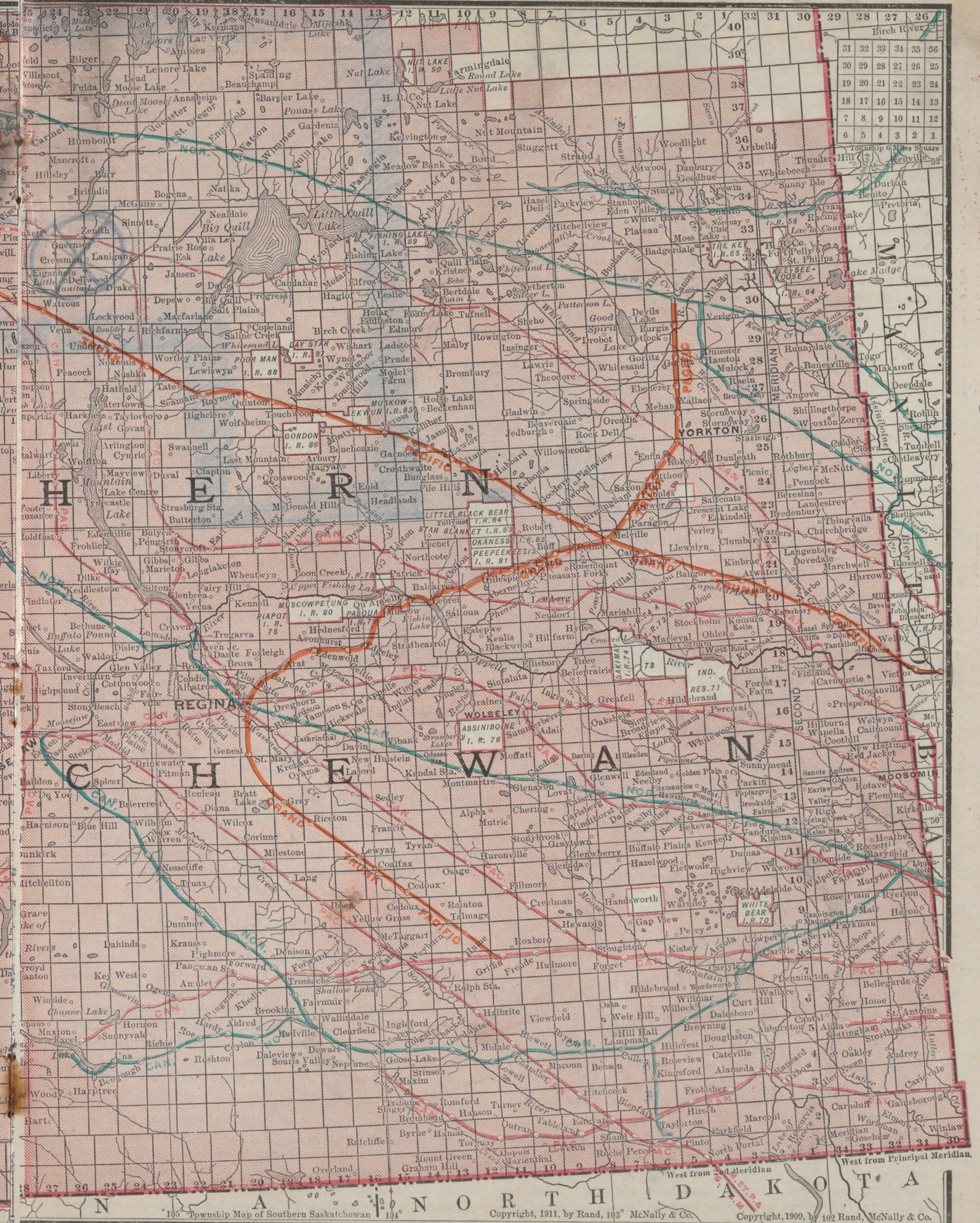
Government and Other Telephones.—The Government of the Province operates the telephone system. This comprised in 1910 about 1,300 miles of long-distance lines, 42 exchanges, and upwards of 5,000 subscribers. In addition, the Government pursues an active policy of stimulating the organization of local rural companies by giving to such companies as a bonus all the poles required for their lines. During 1910, about \$60,000 worth of telephone poles were distributed gratis to farmers' telephone companies. As a result of this policy there were in existence at the close of 1910 seventy-one such rural companies with a total capitalization in excess of \$250,000. These rural companies are connected with local exchanges and toll offices wherever possible, and represent 1,900 pole miles serving upwards of 2,000 farmers.

SOUTHEASTERN SASKATCHEWAN

One may include in Southeastern Saskatchewan that section which lies between Manitoba on the east and the third meridian on the west and extending some distance north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has more rainfall than that farther west and less wood than the portion lying north. In character and productiveness of soil, Southeastern Saskatchewan is a continuation of Manitoba, but contains more prairie area.

Railways.—To the incomer, the ever-present wheat elevator in this section tells its own story of soil fertility. Very few farms are more than a few hours' drive from a railway station. The Canadian Northern's Brandon-Regina branch connects with the Regina Prince Albert branch at Regina, the capital of the Province, giving this road a northern as well as a southern outlet. Settlement along these lines is





continuous, the land tributary being almost invariably good. The main line of the Canadian Pacific crosses from east to west with branches to different points, while two lines south and others to the north parallel it.

Soil Almost Inexhaustible.—The possibilities of South-eastern Saskatchewan cannot be better shown than by instancing the results of tests made at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head. A dozen distinct varieties of wheat, sown in mid April, were cut in 130 days and yielded an average of forty-three bushels to the acre. Six reasons may be given for the exceptionally favourable conditions awaiting the grower of wheat in Saskatchewan: 1. The soil is almost inexhaustible in its fertility. 2. The climate brings the wheat plant to fruition very quickly. 3. The northern latitude gives the wheat more sunshine during the period of growth than is furnished by the districts farther south. 4. Cyclones never occur. 5. There is utter absence of rust. 6. Insect foes are unknown.

SOUTHWESTERN SASKATCHEWAN

During the year 1908 the Government opened up for homesteading and pre-emption all available lands in South western Saskatchewan. The demand for these is great and there is market for the adjoining acres held by railway and land companies. North of the South Saskatchewan River extends an almost level fertile plain. This is easily reached from the Canadian Northern's Regina-Prince Albert branch and from the Moose Jaw-Lacombe line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Canadian Northern has selected a portion of these lands as their grant from the Government and holds them open for sale to settlers.

Along the "Soo," a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Moose Jaw to Portal (which connects St. Paul and Minneapolis with these wheat lands), the district is to a great extent occupied by settlers from the United States.

Tramping Lake district has been the Mecca for farmers of discernment the past three or four years, and they grew grain and marketed cattle even when farming a hundred miles away from the nearest railway. Their success caused a steady influx of settlers to the deep soil and rolling prairie of this section. Served now by the Canadian Pacific, and the Grand Trunk Pacific, this district is one of Saskatchewan's most promising corners.

Between Regina and Moose Jaw the country is mostly occupied by prosperous farmers. In the neighbourhood of Moose Jaw mixed farming as well as grain raising is carried on with success. North and northwest, towards the Saskatchewan, there are large settlements of contented and prosperous farmers. Recent surveys south and southwest have opened a tract of land available for homesteading, and the establishment of a land office at Moose Jaw makes it easy to inspect the land and secure speedy entry.

Maple Creek district is an important stock centre and shipping point for the big ranches to the west and south, some of the best sheep, cattle, and horses in Canada being raised on the succulent grass that here obtains. Here as elsewhere, the wheat grower and mixed farmer are treading on the heels of the ranchman and the cow-puncher.

West of Swift Current to the Alberta boundary herds of cattle roam and largely find for themselves. Snowfall is light and winters so mild that hardy animals graze through the whole year. The Swift Current district is thickly covered with buffalo grass, which, when its top dries out, is still green and growing at the roots, affording winter pasture. The chinook winds from the Pacific are strongly felt as far east as Swift Current. Grain growing is being successfully carried on both to the north and south.

What is known as the Goose Lake district, southwest of Saskatoon, has occupied the attention of a large number of homesteaders and land purchasers during the past three years. These people have gone away beyond the end of steel, and opened up a magnificent stretch of land, all the way to Calgary. Railway lines extended into this district have at once begun the hauling out of wheat, which has proved an abundant crop. In 1908, no towns, no elevators, and wheat areas comparatively small, becoming smaller in extent as one got farther from town; in 1910, there were a dozen villages, three of them incorporated, and over two dozen elevators. It was estimated there were from 3 to 5 million bushels of 1910 wheat marketed from the district. Nearly all of the wheat went No. 1 Northern, bringing 80 cents or more a bushel in cash to the farmer. An acre of land, then, that produced twenty-five bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat quite easily gave its own value and better, as values are based.



The Education of the Young is carefully provided for

Railways.—The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern,

and Grand Trunk Pacific are extended through all the settled portions, and here as in most of Central Canada, there are very few settlements that are more than ten or twenty miles from a line of railway. When the Canadian Pacific Line, extending from Weyburn—on the "Soo" Line—to Lethbridge, and the Canadian Northern's Southern Saskatchewan extension are completed, the settlers will have facilities for sending to the world's markets the products of a splendid territory covering an area of about 20,000 square miles. Over 500 miles of steel were laid in Saskatchewan in 1910, good deal of it being in Southern Saskatchewan.

CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN

Central Saskatchewan is watered east and west by the main Saskatchewan River and by its chief branch, the North Saskatchewan, a great part of whose navigable length lies within this section. The surface generally is rolling prairie interspersed with bluffs of poplar, spruce, and pine, alternating with intruding portions of the great plain from the south. In soil and climate Central Saskatchewan is well adapted to the raising of cattle, wheat, and other grains.

A great area of the best land is still open for free homesteading. The pre-emptor and homesteader may add to his holdings by purchasing adjoining land from the land companies of the Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific Railway, and other corporations. These unimproved lands are obtainable at from \$12 an acre, upwards.

Spring opens in April, and the summer temperature hovers about the 60° mark. May sees the seeding completed, and

by the third week of August the crops are ready to garner. Precipitation is usually ample, 75 per cent of the rainfall coming during the growing months of summer.

Districts recently opened for settlement are the Shellbrook, the Beaver River, and Green Lake, into which the Canadian Northern Railway is projected. Other new districts are the Jack Fish Lake and Turtle Lake, north of Battleford, into which the same road is being built. These districts are favourable for grain and cattle raising.

The whole region is well supplied with fuel.

The country is dotted with bluffs of poplar. The soil, while exceedingly rich and black, has enough grit in it to make it an early ripener of wheat and oats, and natural grasses grow from two to three feet high.

Railways.—A hundred miles east of Prince Albert stretches a park-like country, specially adapted to mixed farming. The Regina-Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern is of inestimable value to the farmers and towns along its length. A portion of the main line on its way to Edmonton crosses through the western end of this section and enters Alberta at Lloydminster. Every mile of this line is flanked by a farming country which is attracting crowds of European and American settlers.

A stretch of territory lying between Prince Albert and Battleford, on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, connecting these two towns, is now attracting a great deal of attention. The soil is very productive, is almost all clean, level prairie. Splendid yields of wheat and oats are reported. As feeding ground for cattle there is nothing better.

The same company is also building northwesterly from Prince Albert, and have also under construction a line running from North Battleford towards Athabaska, via Jackfish Lake. The Grand Trunk Pacific have under construction a branch line which will connect Battleford with their splendidly equipped main line at Oban.

In addition to the two 25-mile lines to be built south from Wilkie, it is expected there will be built a line 32 miles to the northwest from Wilkie through the Cut Knife Country. Much splendid land will be opened up for settlement by these new branches.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Northern Saskatchewan has not yet been opened to any extent for settlement. There are approximately 80 million acres beyond the railway at Prince Albert, a heritage which time, zeal, and railway enterprise will eventually make accessible to the world. The furs, forest wealth, and fisheries are recognized as a national asset, but thousands of acres of fertile land lie beyond the existing lines of railway, which await future development. Northern Saskatchewan has natural resources sufficient to maintain a population equal to that of any European country in corresponding latitude.

Summing Up.—In forming an estimate of the future of Saskatchewan, it is well to remember that this Province lies in the same latitude as the British Isles. Denmark, Belgium, and the greater part of Germany are as far north as Regina. Edinburgh is nearer the top of the map than is any one of the settled parts of Saskatchewan. Christiania and St. Petersburg are on the 60th parallel of latitude, which is the northern boundary of this Province.

Speaking generally, the principal homestead tract in Saskatchewan is west of the Canadian Pacific Railway lines from North Portal to Outlook, and south of township 30. Between the railway and the international boundary lie several million acres of unoccupied land, and last year homesteading took place there on a large scale. Mortlach, Herbert, and Swift Current are points from which prospective homesteaders make excursions into the south country.

A great inducement to settlers to locate in the district

west of Moose Jaw is the fact that an additional 160 acres of land can be obtained by each homesteader as a purchased homestead or as a pre-emption. The year 1910 saw considerable construction on two lines of railway south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific, their ultimate destination being Lethbridge in Southern Alberta. North of the main line of the Canadian Northern and east of Humboldt is a considerable tract but partly settled; north and west of Prince Albert and north of Battleford is a great area of unoccupied land.

Cities, Towns, and Villages.—When the census was taken in 1906 it was found that 81 per cent of the people lived in rural municipalities. There are now four cities, 46 incorporated towns, 37 villages, and 2,000 rural municipalities.

Regina, the capital, is situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 360 miles west of Winnipeg. Regina is also a terminus of the Canadian Northern and of the Arcola line of the Canadian Pacific. The city lies in the heart of a splendid agricultural district, and is a wholesale centre for agricultural machinery. It is noted for its substantial public buildings and paved streets, is well supplied with hotel accommodation and boasts a dozen banks. It has a collegiate institute and provincial normal school. The city is the headquarters of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and also of the judiciary of Saskatchewan; estimated population, 15,000. The total building permits in Regina for 1910 was \$2,352,228, as compared with \$750,000 in 1909.

Moose Jaw, forty miles west of Regina, is a Canadian Pacific Railway divisional point, and the terminus of the Soo Line and of the line under construction from Moose Jaw to Lacombe via Outlook. It is noted for its schools and churches; it has a flour mill of 1,000-barrel capacity and extensive stock yards. At the Moose Jaw Land Office in 1908 and 1909, occurred a most remarkable rush for free lands, probably half of the new settlers coming from the United States; estimated population, 13,000. Moose Jaw spent \$1,035,000 in building in 1910, \$500,000 in 1909.

Saskatoon, the seat of the University of Saskatchewan, is a growing city beautifully situated on the south branch of the Saskatchewan. It is well served by railways, being located on the Canadian Northern's Regina-Prince Albert Line and on the route of the Canadian Pacific Line from Winnipeg to Edmonton. Grand Trunk Pacific trains will run into Saskatoon, and connection is made with Canadian Northern main-line trains at Warman. Population, about 13,000. Building permits in Saskatoon for 1910 amounted to \$3,000,000, as compared with \$943,000 in 1909.

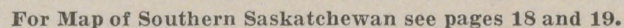
Prince Albert is the northern terminus of the Canadian Northern, and has a delightful situation on the north branch of the Saskatchewan. It has four big sawmills, is well supplied with banks, churches, schools, and hotels; estimated population, 7,000; building permits, 1910, \$700,000; 1909, \$144,000.

Indian Head, the largest incorporated town in Saskatchewan, has more elevators than any other town in the Province. For some time it enjoyed the distinction of being the largest initial wheat-shipping point in the world. The Dominion Government experimental farm is there.

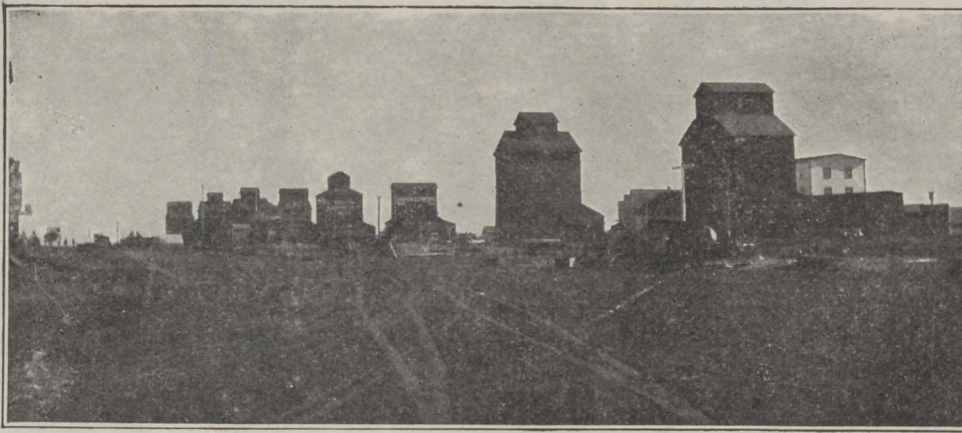
Moosomin, 220 miles west of Winnipeg on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a flourishing town surrounded by a rolling prairie country particularly adapted to mixed farming. It has a population of 1,400, good churches, schools, banks, grain elevators, and waterworks.

Yorkton, 280 miles northwest of Winnipeg, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, has within the last five years doubled its population. Yorkton ships annually over 2 million bushels of grain and is a very up-to-date town of about 3,000 inhabitants, with creditable municipal buildings, eight wheat elevators, waterworks, sewerage system, flour mill, sawmill, cement sidewalks, telephone, and a municipal gas plant.

Wolsely, 300 miles west of Winnipeg, is the western







Elevator Avenue, Rosthern, Saskatchewan

terminus of the Wolsely-Reston branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Swift Current, 112 miles west of Moose Jaw, is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway and a busy railway town. Maple Creek, for many years the centre of a ranching section, has a population of 1,500, and the country around is rapidly filling up with settlers. Estevan is noted for its coal mines and enjoys direct rail connection with Winnipeg. Weyburn is a prosperous town on the Soo Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Moose Jaw and North Portal. Weyburn is connected by railway with Stoughton, thus furnishing a direct route to the east. Rosthern, on the Regina-Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern, is in the centre of a good agricultural district.

Battleford and North Battleford, on the Saskatchewan, 150 miles west of Prince Albert, are important points as the centres of prosperous communities. Qu'Appelle and Arcola are enterprising towns. Among the largest incorporated villages in Saskatchewan are Broadview, a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line; Grenfell, also on the main line; Duck Lake, on the Regina-Prince Albert branch; Alameda, Balgonie, Lemberg, Lloydminster, Melfort, Rouleau, and Sintaluta. Portal is the point where the Soo Line enters Saskatchewan. Yellow Grass, Milestone, and Drinkwater are newer towns on the Soo Line, settled within the past eight years by progressive farmers from the States.

Important and growing towns on the Grand Trunk Pacific are Melville, Watrous, and Scott.

GROWTH OF SASKATCHEWAN

	1901	1906	1908	1909	1910
Population	91,279	263,713	335,721	341,521	400,000
Horses	83,461	240,566	343,863	429,766	532,574
Milch Cows	56,440	112,618	179,722	234,458	224,745
Other Horned Cattle	160,613	360,236	565,315	594,632	527,305
Sheep	73,097	121,290	144,370	152,601	165,855
Swine	27,753	123,916	426,579	352,385	324,046

Mr. Jubinville, was born in Munroe County, Mich. He farmed at Red Lake Falls, Minn. He had \$400 in cash, a team of horses, a cow, and a few sheep when he got his homestead at Jack Fish Lake, Battleford district, in 1903. He has since purchased a quarter-section near him for \$2,000, has 48 head of cattle, a number of horses, good buildings, and is worth at least \$8,000. His children raise from \$300 to \$500 each year in garden vegetables

He has never had a poor crop, and his wheat has averaged from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and his oats 50 to 85 bushels. His cattle have never been stabled in winter, and do not need it. Land is worth from \$15 to \$18 an acre in his neighborhood.

Robt. Skinner settled in the Swift Current country in 1906, formerly living at Portal, North Dakota, and his capital was 5 cents. After working for a farmer for a while, he got money enough to enter for a homestead, and then secured a pre-emption. Getting 30 acres broken, he had a crop of 20 bushels of flax to the acre, which realized him \$960. After all expenses, he had \$700 clear. His 50 acres of wheat in 1910 yielded 22 bushels to

the acre, and of his holdings he has 300 acres ready for a 1911 crop, from which he expects a return of \$4,000. In 1909 his father had 105 acres sowed with 100 bushels of wheat, and raised 4,600 bushels, weighing 63 pounds to the bushel.

General Letters.—Herewith are submitted letters written by farmers, which offer the best proof that can be given of their success since taking up their homes in Central Canada:

Maidstone, Sask., Canada, May 8, 1910.

I came up here from Coshocton County, Ohio, four years ago, and am perfectly satisfied with this country. I have two brothers homesteading I have no wish to return, as I can make a much more comfortable livin here.

CLARENCE YOUNG.

Maidstone, Sask., August 4, 1910.

I came to Maidstone from Menominee, Wis., four years ago, with my parents and two brothers. We all located homesteads and now have our patents. The soil is a rich black loam as good as I have ever seen. We have had good crops each year and in 1909 they were exceedingly good, wheat yielding from 22 to 40 bushels per acre, and oats from 40 to 80. We are well pleased with the country and do not care to return to our native State.

LEE DOW.

Maidstone, Sask., Canada, August 8, 1910.

I have been in most of the States of the Union and have lived five years in Doon, Lyon County, Iowa, but I never found a better opportunity for successful farming and educating my boys than right here. In spite of general drought, my wheat crop will yield me about 25 bushels to the acre.

D. N. CUTSFESTH.

Tofield, Alberta, July 10, 1910.

I am a native of Texas, the largest and one of the very best States of the Union. I have been here three years and have got no desire to return to the States to live. I would like to say to all who are not satisfied where you are, make a trip to Western Canada; if you do not like it you will feel well repaid for your trip. Take this from one "who's on the ground." We enjoy splendid government, laws, schools, railway facilities, health, and last, but not least, an ideal climate, and this from a Texan.

O. L. PUGHS.

James Normur of Porter, Wis., after visiting Dauphin, Man., says: I have been in Wisconsin twenty-five years, coming out from Norway. Never have I seen better land, and the crops in East Dauphin are better than I have ever seen, especially the oats. There is more straw and it has heavier heads than ours in Wisconsin. This is just the kind of land we are looking for. We are all used to mixed farming, and the land we have seen is finely adapted to mixed farming. Cattle, hogs, horses and grain will be my products, and for the live stock, prospects could not be better. I have never seen such cattle as are raised here on the wild prairie grasses, and the vetch stands three or four feet high in the groves and on the open prairie.



Five Four-horse Teams Seeding on the Canadian Prairie Province of Saskatchewan

ALBERTA

Alberta, the most westerly of the three Prairie Provinces, is twice the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and much larger than either France or Germany; the Province is 750 miles long; maximum width 400 miles; area 162 million acres.

Rivers.—The four chief rivers all rise in the Rockies and have a general easterly course—the South Saskatchewan, the North Saskatchewan, the Athabaska, and the Peace.

Alberta has many lakes, chiefly in its northern part, ranging in size from Lake Athabaska, 120 miles long, and Lesser Slave, sixty miles long, to bodies of water only a few acres in extent. The total lake area gives an aggregate of 1½ million acres.

Railways.—Besides its main line the Canadian Pacific Railway has two branches from Calgary—one north to Strathecona, the other south to Macleod. Two branches running eastward diverge at Lacombe and Wetaskiwin. Another branch leaves the Canadian Pacific Railway main line near Medicine Hat, passes through Lethbridge and Macleod and crosses the mountains by the Crow's Nest Pass. A southern line of the Canadian Pacific will connect Lethbridge with Weyburn, on the "Soo" line and when completed will open up a large area of splendid agricultural land.

The Canadian Northern enters Alberta from the east at Lloydminster and crosses the Saskatchewan River at Fort Saskatchewan on its way to the capital, Edmonton. From Edmonton this pioneer road has lines projected and partially constructed north and west and also one to connect its main line with Calgary.

The Grand Trunk Pacific trans-continental system serves the territory lying between the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific Railway, passing through Edmonton on its way to the Yellowhead Pass, to which point it is now operating trains through a fertile and productive territory. Much homesteading is being done along the line.

From Lethbridge the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company's line runs south to the international boundary, and from Stirling, a branch reaches Cardston.

There are settlements all along the various lines, and adjoining the available homesteads are farm lands open to purchase from the railways, land companies, and private owners at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Total railway mileage, 2,215.

Cities and Towns of Alberta.—High up on the banks of the Saskatchewan and forming the portal alike to the Last West and the

New North, the capital city of Edmonton has attractions for the capitalist, the tourist, the manufacturer, and the seeker for health. Located in the centre of the great trans-continental highway, between the Atlantic and Pacific, within a decade Edmonton will be rated among the world's great ones. Traffic from Prince Rupert to Hudson Bay will go through her portals, the south will contribute, and the trade of the Great North country is hers, alone. Possessed of her own waterworks, electric-lighting and power systems, street railway, telephones, the city is modern, attractive, and instinct with growing life. Fifteen banks are evidence of prosperity, with their clearinghouse totals of over 1¼ million dollars a week, Edmonton occupying the eighth place in the cities of the Dominion. The erection of the Parliament buildings, substantial post office, new court house, with large

pork-packing plants, and other solid buildings are unmistakable signs of faith and works, and each year emphasizes her right to her distinctive municipal motto—"Industry, Energy, and Enterprise." Building permits in Edmonton in 1910 amounted to \$2,031,619.

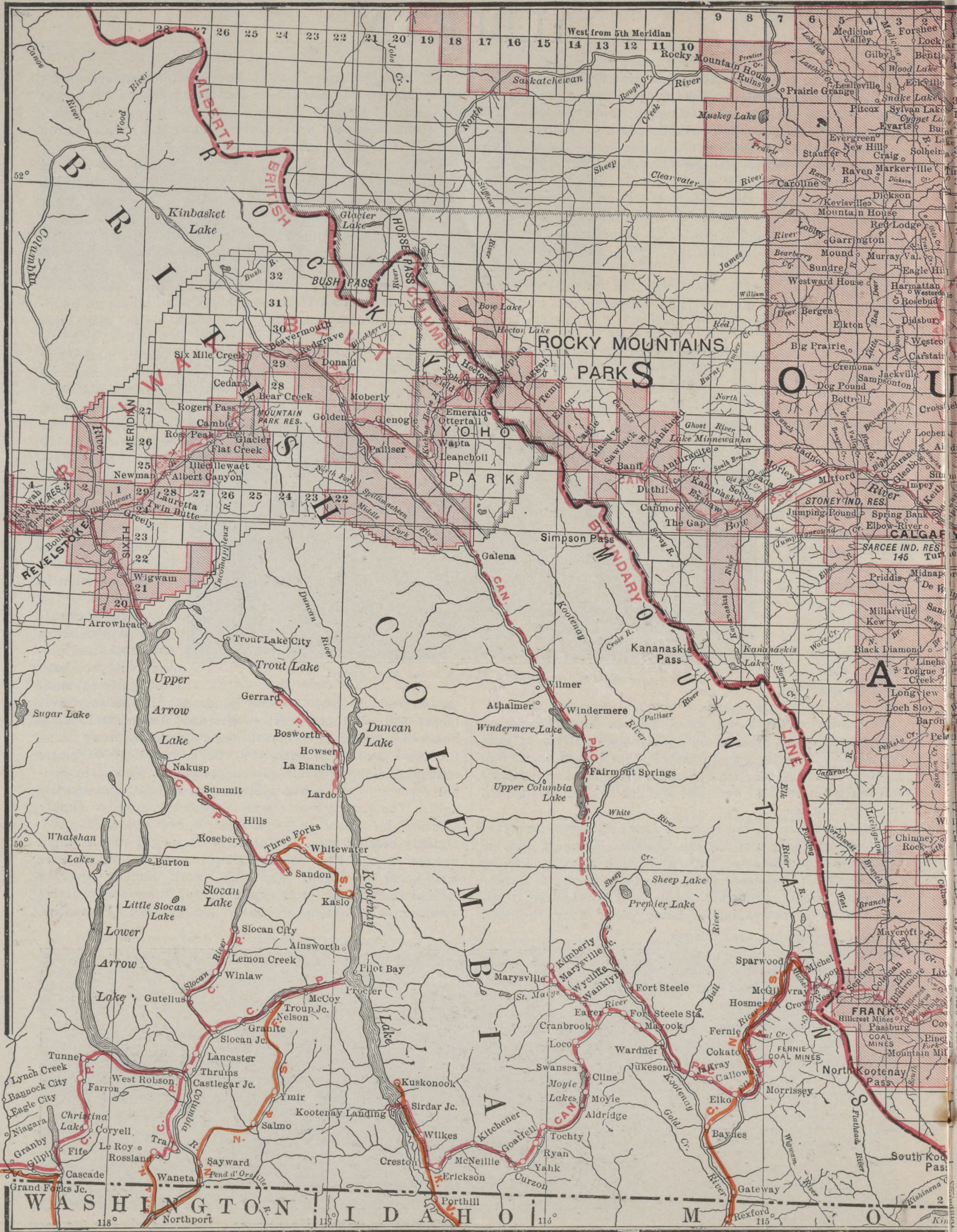
Calgary has written its own story in public and permanent buildings along its substantial streets. It has over one hundred wholesale establishments, 300 retail stores, fifteen chartered banks, and half a hundred manufacturing establishments, a Young Men's Christian Association Hall costing \$40,000, and a \$150,000 normal school building. The chief streets are paved. There is municipal ownership of sewer system, waterworks, and electric light. The gravity water system, which carries a supply sufficient for a city of 200,000 people, cost about \$350,000. Directly bearing upon the future of Calgary is the irrigation project of the Bow River Valley, where 3 million acres are being colonized. On this work already over 8 million dollars has been expended, and there are in active operation 1,200 miles of canals and laterals. Population



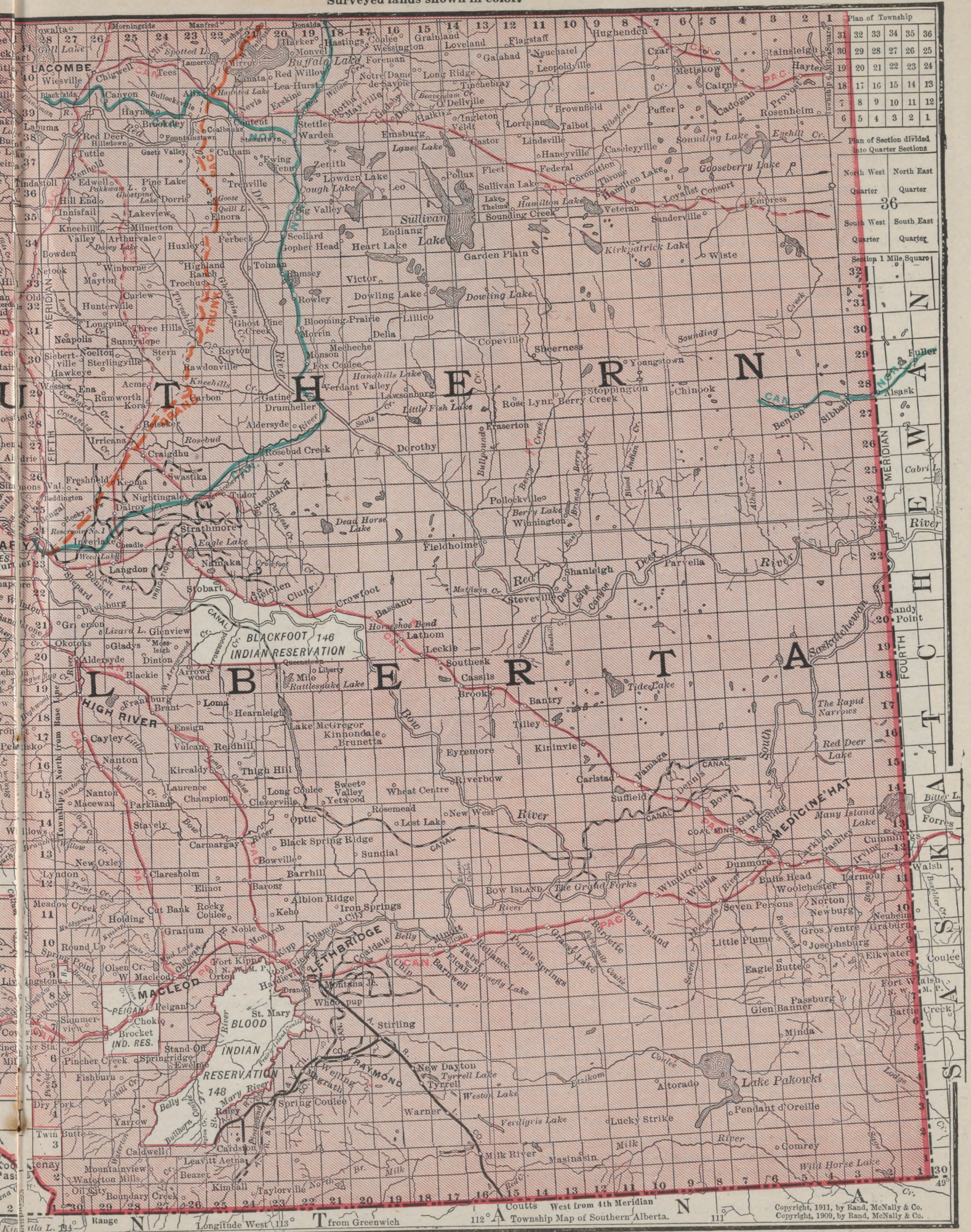
Banner Oat Field, 92 Bushels to the Acre, Alberta



Brood Mares in Alberta Central Canada



Surveyed lands shown in color.



is estimated at between 35,000 and 40,000. Building permits in 1910 amounted to 5½ million dollars.

Lethbridge is a prosperous coal-mining and commercial town in Southern Alberta. The output of the mines finds a ready market in British Columbia, in Montana, and as far east as Winnipeg. A Government Experimental Farm near Lethbridge demonstrates what are the best grains to be grown and how to grow them. The hardier varieties of summer and fall apples can be successfully grown.

Medicine Hat, situated in the valley of the South Saskatchewan, is the centre of a magnificent ranching and mixed-farming district. It is a divisional point, with extensive railway shops all operated by natural gas. The light, heat, and power, derived from natural gas, is sold to manufacturers at 5 cents per thousand cubic feet, and for domestic purposes at 1 cent.

Wetaskiwin is a railway divisional point from which stretch farms in all directions. The location of the city, near the Peace Hills, is very beautiful. Wetaskiwin owns its electric light plant, and a system of waterworks and sewerage-Raymond, in Southern Alberta, has had a rapid growth. Laid out in August, 1901, its twenty-five original inhabitants increased in eight years to 2,500. A sugar factory is the chief industry. Red Deer is situated on the Canadian Pacific, half way between Calgary and Edmonton, many of its citizens being formerly Americans. There operate here a large saw-mill, two brick-yards, concrete works, creameries, wheat elevators, and a sash-and-door factory. Coal and wood are plentiful and cheap. The district has never had a crop failure, and blizzards are unknown. Lacombe is on the direct line between Calgary and Edmonton. It has a flour mill, foundry, planing-mill, brick-yard, grain elevators, electric lights, and telephones. The country surrounding is noted for its pure-bred cattle and horses, and a Government Experimental Farm adjoins the town.

Strathcona, on the other side of the Saskatchewan from Edmonton, is the seat of the Provincial University, and is a progressive town. Macleod and Cardston give promise of substantial growth. Other towns are Claresholm, Didsbury, Fort Saskatchewan, High River, Innisfail, Olds, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Ponoka, St. Albert, Vermilion, and Vegreville.

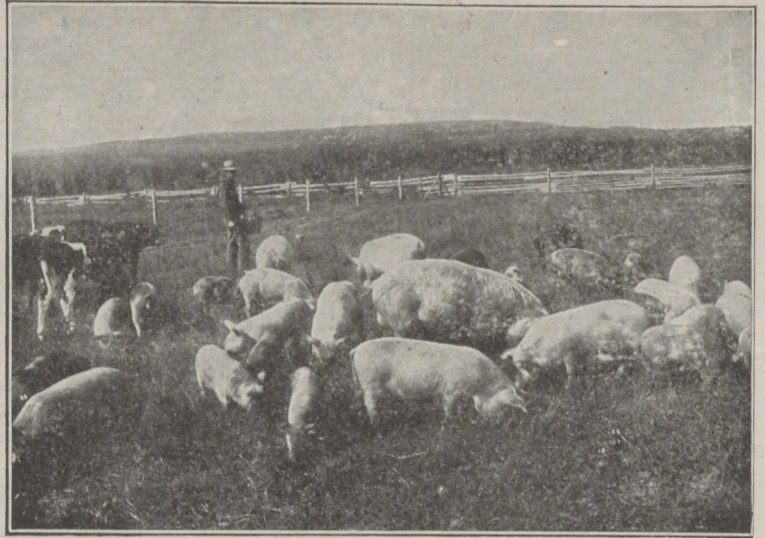
GROWTH OF ALBERTA

	1901	1906	1908	1909	*1910
Population.....	73,022	185,412	265,820	273,859	321,862
Horses.....	93,001	226,534	246,922	263,713	294,225
Milch cows.....	46,295	101,245	110,357	116,371	124,470
Other horned cattle..	329,391	849,387	934,326	910,547	926,937
Sheep.....	80,055	154,266	161,979	171,422	179,067
Hogs.....	46,163	114,623	115,769	139,270	143,560
Cultivated farms in Alberta..				45,000	

Climate.—Comprising as she does such a large area within her borders, Alberta necessarily has much variety in climate. However, in all parts the clear, bracing air is very invigorating and the beautiful autumns, the mild winter, the cool nights of the summer, no matter how warm the day, and the long hours of sunshine at all times, have justly won for her the appellation of "Sunny Alberta."

Winter sets in generally between the middle of November and the middle of December and breaks up the latter part of March or the beginning of April. In the southern portion of the Province the autumns are particularly fine and the approach of winter is frequently quite delayed, which, with a comparatively early spring, makes the winter season a very short one. It is true the temperature sometimes drops considerably below zero, but the clear air and bright sunshine modify the severity to such an extent that the cold is not felt as much as temperatures several degrees higher in countries where wind and fog prevail, or where the air contains a higher percentage of moisture.

The climate is adapted to successful mixed farming and the



The Cattle and Hog Industries in Central Canada

growing of grain, the heaviest rains coming in midsummer while scarcely any downfall interferes with seeding operations in the spring. The clear weather of the autumn months generally permits the farmer to stook his grain and let it stand for weeks, threshing it from the stook.

Soil and Products.—Alberta has a wealth and diversity of natural products. A great proportion of the land is undulating prairie, well watered, and covered with a deep, black loam, in many places four and five feet in thickness, whose fertility and depth give it a growing power practically inexhaustible. Allowing that one-half of the surface of the Province is taken up with lake, timber lands, and second-quality soil, a conservative estimate gives 80 million acres of first-class wheat land in Alberta. This would allow a 160-acre farm each to half a million farmers, making possible for the future an agricultural population of 2½ million souls.

It is to the problems of agricultural education and railway extension that Alberta lawmakers are first addressing themselves. The formation of agricultural societies is encouraged, the dissemination of exact scientific knowledge is carried on by means of farmers' institutes, stock-judging schools, seed fairs, and travelling dairies. The raising of pure-bred stock is assisted by government grants.

Educational Facilities.—A system of free public schools has been established. The organization of districts is optional with the settlers, the Government liberally supporting all public schools. School population at end of 1909, 46,048; number of schools, 1,254. The University of Alberta has been established by the Provincial Government and will afford every opportunity for higher education, while there are preparatory schools at Calgary, Lethbridge, and other towns.

Poultry Raising.—In a country where the winter price of fresh eggs ranges from 50 to 60 cents, a dozen, and where the summer price rarely falls below 25 cents, extensive developments along this profitable line of mixed farming cannot be long delayed.

At the Farm Congress, held at Spokane in October, 1910, the first prize for general display of dry farm products was awarded the Province, while prizes for individual exhibits of grain and vegetables were numerous.

Dairying.—The dairy industry is destined to assume considerable proportions in Alberta. In the creameries operated by the Government for the farmers, over 2½ million pounds of butter were produced in 1910, which, sold at an average of 25 cents per pound, gives an estimated value of about \$600,000. Butter from private dairies gave \$250,000; cheese factories, \$28,000, a grand total of dairy products of \$880,000. Ideal conditions prevail for the dairy herd—abundance of feed, good

*Report Census Bureau, Ottawa.

water, and healthful climate. In sparsely settled districts the Government sends a travelling dairy for instruction.

Handling the Grain.—In 1905, Alberta's elevators had a capacity of 1,715,000 bushels; in 1910, the capacity was over 8 million bushels. Such is the history of progress throughout all Central Canada. In 1909, there were 1,100 threshing outfits in the Province.

Stock.—Great attention is paid to the breeding of horses and cattle. The luxurious grasses, pure and abundant water, and dry winter climate constitute favourable conditions for live stock.

Telephones.—The Province owns and operates its own telephones. Long distance mileage, 3,010 miles; rural lines, 2,300 miles; number of subscribers, 1,030.

Mineral Resources.—Alberta has enormous coal and lignite areas, the production of coal in 1910 being over 3 million tons, valued at over 7½ million dollars. The settle-

The soil is a fertile loam. The climate of Southern Alberta is ideal, with pleasing summers and mild winters. Stock pasture in the open air during winter, grazing on the nutritive sun-dried grasses. The absence of timber in Southern Alberta is compensated for by the supply of coal.

For years this district was almost entirely a horse and cattle country, but now winter wheat is pushing the cowboy back, the range being rapidly converted into fields of grain and areas of sugar beets. With the introduction of "Alberta Red," a new era was ushered in for winter wheat. Sown on new breaking or summer-fallowed land from the middle of July to the end of September, winter wheat is ready for the reaper from the 1st to the 15th of August in the following year. Climate and soil combine to make Southern Alberta the ideal district for the growth of this cereal.

The total acreage of winter wheat for the Province in 1908 was 101,000, the average yield being thirty bushels an



A Field of Oats near Edmonton, Alberta, which Yielded About 100 Bushels Per Acre

ment of the country, together with the great railway construction, will mean a rapid increase in coal consumption.

Natural gas, under heavy pressure, has been found at Medicine Hat, Dunmore Junction, and Bow Island on the South Saskatchewan, and at Pelican Rapids on the Athabaska. Excellent indications of the existence of petroleum have been found both in the south near the British Columbia boundary, and in the north in the vicinity of Fort McMurray and southward, and it is confidently expected that important commercial oil fields will soon be located.

Gold has been recovered for many years from the sands and gravels of the North Saskatchewan, and its occurrence is noted in many rivers flowing eastward from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

Fish.—The Great Lakes of the North furnish yearly half a million pounds of incomparable white fish, while the fur wealth of the North is an important asset.

The Province naturally falls into three divisions, exhibiting marked distinctions in climatic and topographical conditions—Southern, Central, and Northern Alberta.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Southern Alberta is open and rolling, and devoid of timber except along the streams and the Rocky Mountain foot-hills.

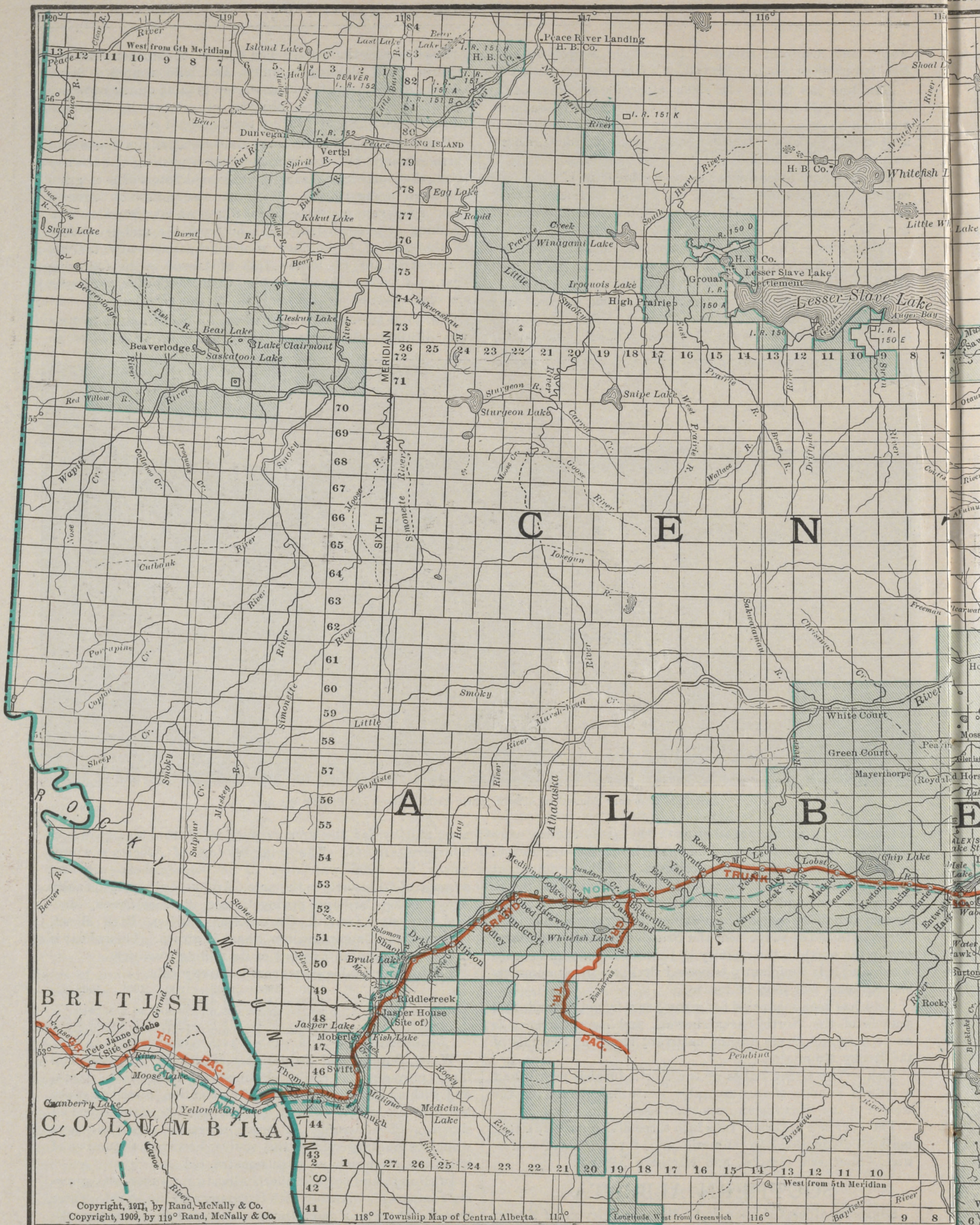
acre, and by far the greater portion of this was grown in Southern Alberta. The total harvest of Alberta's winter wheat for 1909 was over 2 million bushels, with an average of 25 bushels to the acre. Around Lethbridge, Taber, Grassy Lake, Cardston, Spring Coulee, Pincher Creek, Macleod, Stavely, Leavitt, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Okotoks, and Calgary, winter wheat is grown. This wheat is in great demand on account of its milling qualities.

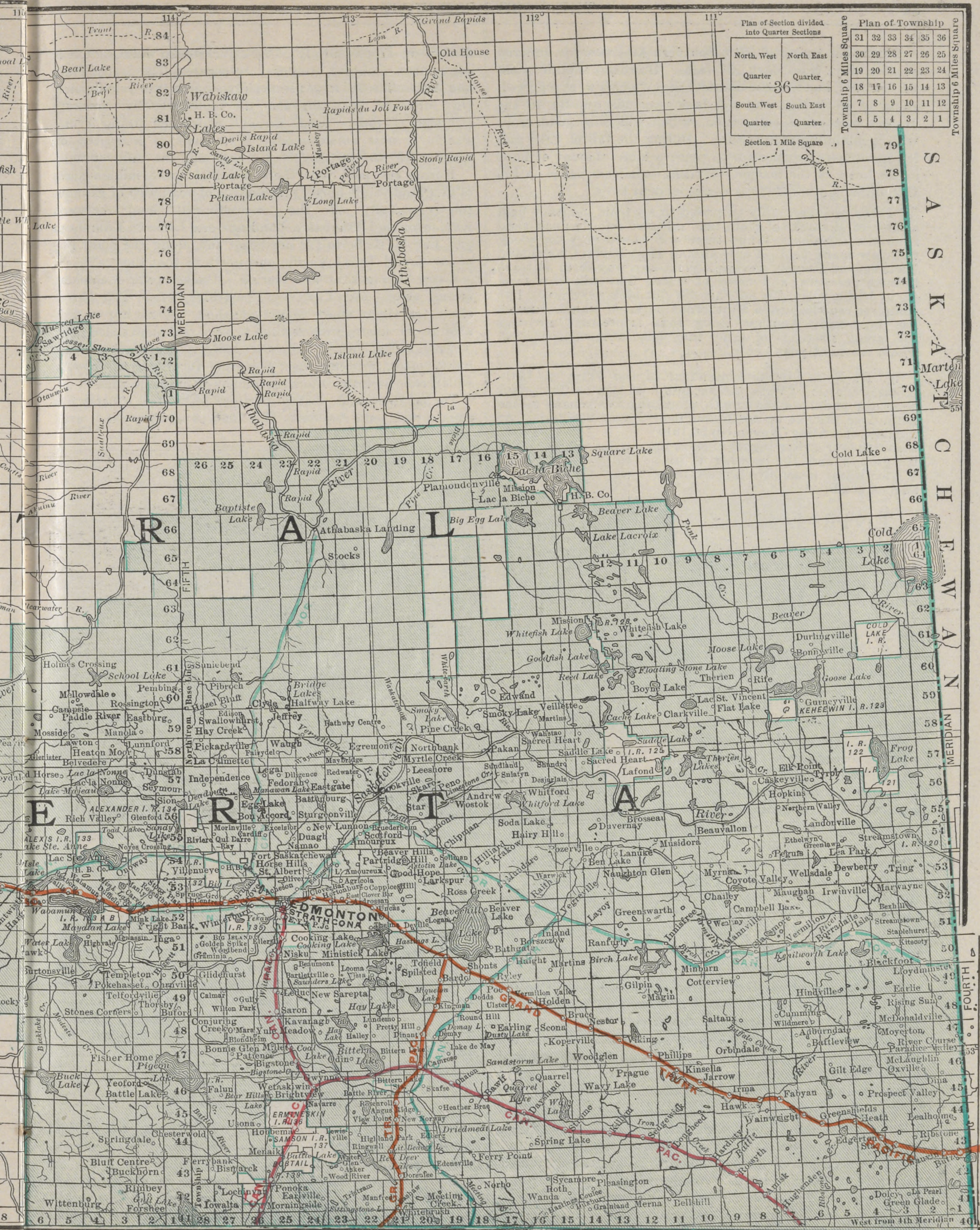
The following table shows comparative yields:

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Alberta	23.9	18.3	21.4	20.8	20.7	29.7
Washington	20.3	22.2	24.6	20.8	29.5	24.5
Oregon	18.2	19.0	18.6	20.0	25.5	23.2
California	11.2	10.8	9.3	17.1	15.0	14.6
United States...	12.9	12.5	14.5	15.5	14.6	14.4

Water Supply and Irrigation.—Water for domestic and farm purposes is easily obtained at reasonable depth, and with an intelligent system of cultivation, aimed to make the best use of the rainfall, no fear need be entertained of shortage of moisture. In order to make sure that there would be no danger from this source, however, a number of irrigation ditches have been constructed.

In climate and soil, Southern Alberta for sugar-beet growing compares favourably with Germany and the world. There were 2,400 acres of sugar-beets cultivated in 1909; the estimated yield was eight tons per acre.





During the spring of 1910, Southern Alberta crops suffered considerably from lack of rain. However, a fair yield was secured, and in some districts heavy yields were reported, going to show that the soil here responds quickly to the present method of cultivation, which will raise good crops with a minimum of moisture. During the fall of 1910 rain fell in sufficient quantities to place a large amount of hope in the heart of the farmer. Writing to a local paper on the 17th of September, 1910, a correspondent says:

"I was very agreeably surprised to see from the train, field after field of stooks of grain that will give a fairly good yield from the thresher. While there will be no very big yield, there are many fields of oats around High River, Claresholm, Nanton, and Stavely that will yield any way from 35 to 50 bushels per acre, and fields of wheat that will give from 12 to 15 bushels. To me this did not look very much like complete crop failure in Southern Alberta, of which so much has been said. Another thing that impressed me was the great stretches of land that has been seeded to fall wheat for next year's crop."

W. H. Fairfield, Superintendent of the Farm at Lethbridge, reports: "With the exception of two or three days about the middle of the month, ploughing was general in the Lethbridge district up to the night of November 25th. At the date of writing (November 30, 1910) there are four or five inches of snow on the ground and the weather is cold. Winter wheat generally appears to be in good condition."

CENTRAL ALBERTA

Central Alberta extends from the Red Deer River northward to the height of land between the Saskatchewan and the Athabaska. Hill and vale, clothed in grass and flowers, and dotted with spruce and aspen, mark this as the ideal land for the homes of a cultured people. Its great wealth is its dower of deep black humus varying in depth from ten inches to three feet, which overlies a warm subsoil.

Winter wheat and spring wheat are raised successfully in Central Alberta. Official reports give the spring wheat acreage for 1910 for the whole Province as 450,000 as compared with 304,000 in 1909. By far the greater portion of this was in Central Alberta. The area of oats under crop here in 1910 was 974,000 acres as compared with 820,000 in 1909; yields of up to 100 bushels to the acre being recorded. Up to sixty bushels is the farmer's justified expectation, and Alberta already advocates a standard grade of oats calling for forty-two pounds to the bushel, as against the legal weight of thirty-two pounds in the Republic to the south.

Barley is a successful crop, over thirty-two bushels to the acre being the average of 1909. Acreage in 1910 was 91,000. Flax and native hay are standard crops.

Central Alberta's water supply is ample. None of the miasma of malaria exudes from this soil, and so ague and kindred troubles are unknown. No country in the world shows healthier or more attractive children than Alberta.

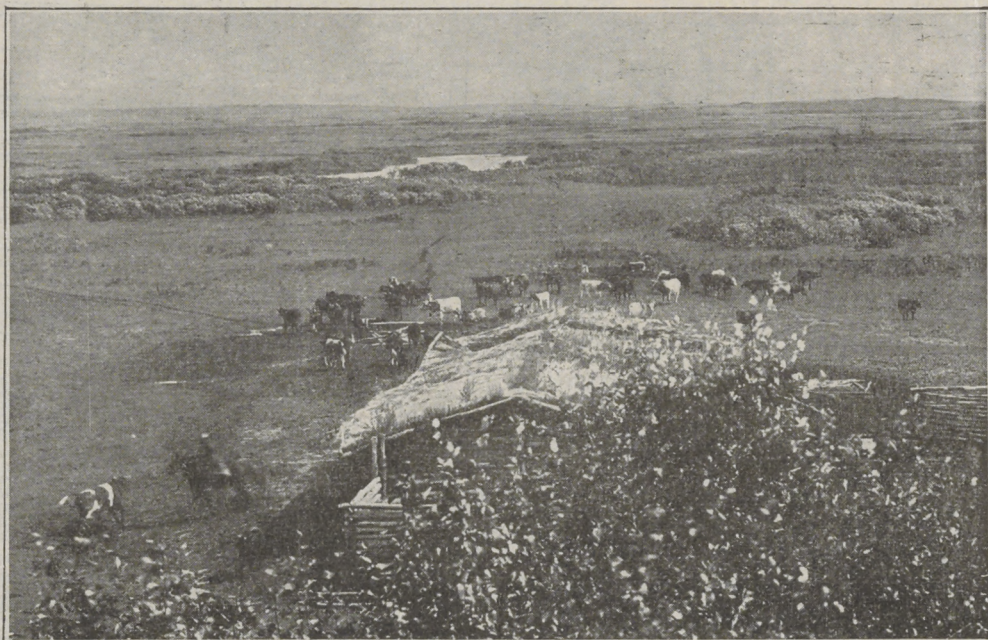
West and north of Edmonton, a territory being made accessible by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, there is an immense stretch of splendid country, in which there are available a large number of homesteads. Wheat and oats are certain crops. Wonderful yields of the latter are reported. The rainfall is certain and sure. Mixed farming can be carried on most successfully. The wild grasses and the pea vine are there in such profusion that there is

always an ample supply of feed for stock, while water is convenient, plentiful, and easy to secure. The Stony Plain and Morinville districts are rapidly coming into prominence. On into the foot-hills and the mountains are splendid stretches of prairie land, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific is now constructed. Settlement is attracted on account of the fertility of the soil and the mild climate.

During the past year there was laid out 3 million acres of new land to the north, northeast, and northwest of Edmonton—practically all the unsubdivided land between Edmonton and Athabaska Landing—and between Edmonton and Lac la Biche to the northeast and along the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and north of that line.

Game is plentiful and varied. Ducks, prairie chicken, swans, geese, cranes, waveys, partridge, snipe, and plover afford excellent sport to the gunshot. Moose are obtainable in the north, with cariboo and red and blacktailed deer. Wolves, foxes, bears, with the badger, muskrat, marten, mink, otter, ermine, and wolverine furnish a fur supply which runs well up into large money value each winter.

The northern and western portions of Central Alberta has some brush, and frequently this land is avoided, the pref-



Ranching Scene near Vegreville, Alberta. In this District Grain Raising is also Very Successful

erence being for the open prairie. But those who have taken up what is termed "brush" land find they have a soil fully as good as that of the open prairie. They think it better, the cost of clearing is slight, and they have the advantage of shelter for cattle, and an absolute assurance of splendid water at a reasonable depth. To these people the treeless prairie is a boon, for the cost of clearing their land is reduced—since there is now a ready market for the by-product formerly burnt up as useless. Last year 85 carloads of willow pickets were loaded at Leduc and shipped to the south and east. Farmers get two cents each for a willow picket with a two-inch top. Tamarac posts sell for 7 cents for seven-foot length or at the rate of one cent per foot.

NORTHERN ALBERTA

Far north of the end of steel extends 75 per cent of this rich Province, a heritage as yet unexploited. When the railways push their way into the Athabaska and the Peace, it will be realized that Alberta owns an Empire north of the Saskatchewan. This district has been set apart by Nature to provide homes for millions of agrarian people when the plains to the south are filled up.

EXCELLENT GRAIN YIELDS IN CENTRAL CANADA

The farmer of Central Canada is generally a business man, and in his stock-taking he will have found that last year was a successful one. Reports from various districts show that in spite of the visitation of drought in a small portion of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, there were splendid crops:

Wm. Lehman, of Rosthern, had an average of 27 bushels on 60 acres of summer fallow. Mr. Midsky, of Rapid City (Man.), threshed 1,000 bushels of oats from 7 acres.

The yield of the different varieties of wheat per acre at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, was: Red Fife, 28 bushels; White Fife, 34 bushels; Preston, 32 bushels; early Red Fife, 27 bushels.

In the Dempster (Man.) district, wheat went from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Fifteen acres on the Mackenzie and Mann farm went 43 bushels.

Manitoba's record crop for 1910 was grown on McMillan Bros.' farm near Westbourne, who had a total crop of 70,000 bushels, netting \$40,000 off 2,200 acres.

Dow Bros. purchased a quarter-section located about three miles west of Oakland (Man.), paying for the same \$3,400. They cleared the land and 147 acres were placed under crop. The yield was 4,800 bushels from the 147 acres. From this it will be seen that one year's crop has paid for their land, all crop expenses, and a fair interest on the outlay.

At Laird (Sask.), the crop returns showed that J. B. Peters had 12,800 bushels from 320 acres, or nearly 40 bushels to the acre. In the Blaine Lake district the yields ranged from 15 to 50 bushels per acre, Ben Cruise having 1,150 bushels from 24 acres, Edmond Trotter, 1,200 bushels off 30 acres; yields of 30 bushels per acre were common; these are of wheat.

At Cupar (Sask.), oats threshed 80 bushels to the acre. On the Traquairs farm at Cupar, a 5-acre plot of Marquis wheat yielded 54 bushels to the acre, while Lawrence Barknell had 37 bushels. At Wordsworth, Reeder Bros.' wheat averaged 33½ bushels to the acre, and W. McMillan's, 32.

In Foam Lake (Sask.) district, 100 bushels of oats to the acre were

secured by Angus Robertson, D. McRae, and C. H. Hart, while the average was 85. In wheat, 30 bushels to the acre were quite common on the newer land, but off 65 acres of land cultivated for the past three years, George E. Wood secured 495 bushels. James Traynor, Regina, had 50,000 bushels of grain last year, half of which was wheat, market value \$25,000.

Arthur Somers, of Strathclair, had 100 acres wheat, which averaged 25 bushels. Thomas Fore-

man, of Milestone, had 11,000 bushels of wheat and 3,000 bushels of flax off 600 acres of land. W. Weatherstone, of Strathclair, got 5,000 bushels of oats from 96 acres. W. A. Rose, of the Walderheim district, threshed 6,000 bushels of wheat from 240 acres, an average of 25 bushels; 100 acres was on summer fallow and averaged 33 bushels. He had also an average of 30 bushels of oats to the acre on a 50-acre field.

E. F. Knipe, near Lloydminster (Sask.), had 800 bushels of wheat from 20 acres. W. Metcalf had over 31 bushels to the acre, while S. Henderson, who was hailed badly, had an average return of 32 bushels. McWhirter Bros. and John McBain, of Redvers (Sask.), had 25 bushels of wheat to the acre.

At Fleming (Sask.), A. Winter's wheat averaged 39 bushels to the acre, and several others report heavy yields. Mr. Winter's crop was not on summer fallow, but on a piece of land broken in 1882.

Near Redvers (Sask.), Jens Hortness threshed about 50 acres of wheat, averaging 29 bushels to the acre. Near Elphinstone (Sask.), many of the crops of oats would run to nearly 100 bushels to the acre. A Mr. Muir had about 200 acres, and he estimates the yield at about 60 bushels per acre.

Wheat went 35 bushels to the acre on the farm of A. Loucks, near Wynyard (Sask.), in 1910; K. Erickson had 27 bushels and S. Solvason 17. B. F. Holden, near Indian Head (Sask.), threshed 950 bushels of wheat from 20 acres.

On the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, wheat went below 40 bushels, while several, such as the Marquis and the Preston, have gone as high as 54 bushels to the acre. At Elstow (Sask.), wheat ran on the average from 26 right up to 40 bushels per acre, while oats in some cases yielded a return of 70 to 80 bushels, with flax giving 13 to 14 bushels.

At Craven (Sask.), Albert Clark threshed from 60 acres of stubble 1,890 bushels; from 20 acres of fallow, 900 bushels of Red Fife wheat that weighed 65 pounds to the bushel. Charles Keith threshed 40 bushels to the acre from 40 acres. Albert Young, of Stony Beach, southwest of Lumsden, threshed 52 bushels per acre from summer fallow, and George Young 5,000 bushels from 130 acres of stubble and fallow—38½ bushels to the acre. Arch Morton got 5,600 bushels of Red Fife from 160 acres; James Russell got 8,700 bushels from stubble and late breaking; & average 23½ bush.

At Rosthern, Jacob Friesen had 27 bushels wheat per acre from 80 acres on new land and an average over his whole farm of 21½ bushels. John Schultz threshed 4,400 bushels from 100 acres, or 44 bushels to the acre. John Lepp had 37 bushels per acre from 200 acres. A. B. Dirk had 42 bushels per acre from 25 acres. Robert Roe of Grand Coulee threshed 45 bushels to the acre from 420 acres.

J. Cleveland, Sedley (Sask.), got 30 bushels of wheat per acre on 100 acres and 18 bushels of flax per acre on 140 acres. T. Dundas, 40 bushels per acre on 30 acres; M. E. Miller, 34 bushels per acre on 170 acres of stubble, and 35 bushels per acre on 250 acres fallow. W. A. Day had 32 bushels per acre on 200 acres of stubble, and 35 bushels on 250 acres of fallow. J. O. Scott had 30 bushels of wheat per acre on 200 acres, and 18 bushels of flax per acre on 300 acres. James Bullick averaged

29 bushels of wheat; A. Allen, 30 bushels; Jos. Unions, 40; Alex Ferguson, 38; W. R. Thompson, 35, all on large acreages. J. Cleveland's flax land has yielded him \$60 per acre in two years with one ploughing.

Hector W. Swanston, a farmer near Welwyn (Sask.), had 5,150 bushels of wheat from one-quarter section of land.

Robert Martin, of Belbeck (Sask.), from 100 acres got 3,740 bushels of wheat. Geo. A. Campbell, of Caron (Sask.), from 130 acres summer fallow got 40 bushels per acre, and from 50 acres stubble got 24 bushels per acre. One of the farmers of Colonsay threshed 36 bushels of wheat per acre from 150 acres summer fallow. James Glew, of Drinkwater (Sask.), had 36 bushels per acre—40 acres summer fallow, 31 bushels per acre; 40 acres stubble, 27 bushels; total, 6,680 bushels on 200 acres. Abe Winters of Fleming had 39 bushels of wheat per acre.

At Govan, Benjamin Armstrong had 33 bushels to the acre; John Glumlin, 34 bushels; Charles Latta, 35 bushels; J. K. Taylor, 35 bushels; W. Small, 2,060 bushels on 90 acres; J. F. Moore, 6,500 bushels on 215 acres; J. MacLean, 1,500 bushels off 63 acres; W. Hopwood, 1,750 bushels off 60 acres; W. Gray, 950 bushels off 30 acres; W. Curtin, 850 bushels off 30 acres; John Meyers, Jr., of Grand Coulee, reports 34½ bushels to the acre.

P. P. Opp, of Langham (Sask.), had 35 bushels per acre; J. J. Thiessen 31 bushels per acre; Chris Dear, 25 bushels per acre from 90 acres; Wm. Thiessen, 18 bushels per acre from 100 acres; P. P. Schultz, 18 bushels per acre from 100 acres; these were of wheat.

Robt. H. Wiggins, of Manor (Sask.), had 39 bushels wheat and 75 bushels of oats per acre; Fred Cobb, 30 bushels of wheat and 75 bushels of oats per acre; Jack Robinson, 39 bushels of wheat per acre; Wm. Kindel, of Milestone (Sask.), had 38 bushels of wheat per acre; R. J. Moore, 40 bushels Martin Roddy, 38. J. D. Sifton, of Moose Jaw, had 37 bushels of wheat per acre; oats, 50 bushels; flax, 11 bushels. John L. Smith, of New Warren, had 35 bushels of wheat per acre.

At Regina, H. W. Laird had 35 bushels to the acre; W. H. Duncan, wheat, 25 bushels, flax, 16 bushels; G. M. Bell, wheat, 35 bushels, oats, 70 bushels; C. E. Rothwell, 25 bushels; J. McKinnis, wheat 35 bushels, summer fallow, 20 bushels stubble; oats, 80 bushels; J. S. Mooney, 31 bushels of wheat, 80 bushels oats on stubble.

At Tessier, Wm. Nesbitt had 44 bushels wheat to the acre; Sep. Tetrace, 34 bushels; Thos. Killer, 31 bushels. These were all on summer fallow. Major Bros. stubble went 14 bushels.

At Tuxford (Sask.), C. B. Dunning had 37 bushels wheat; James Bain, 41 bushels on summer fallow.

At Yellow Grass, Wm. Robson, off one half-section, had 45 bushels wheat to the acre, and 40 bushels off another half. M. A. Wilkinson, off 160 acres, averaged 37 bushels



A Three Thousand Acre Wheat Field in Central Canada

to the acre. Geo. Steer, off a 20-acre field, threshed 52 bushels wheat to the acre. His whole crop averaged over 40. Jas. A. R. Cameron's half-section averaged over 36 bushels to the acre. D. McNeven, who has two farms, averaged about 40 bushels. W. A. Cooper got 47 bushels to the acre off 71 acres; his whole crop went about 40. John Murray got 35 per acre off 160 acres; Hockley Bros., 35 bushels per acre off a half-section; W. Ransom, 35 bushels per acre; N. Dunne, 39 bushels to the acre; S. C. Hart, 38 bushels per acre; T. Murray, Jr., 36 bushels to the acre; A. E. McEwan, 38 bushels to the acre; Mayor Taylor, 32 bushels to the acre.

Despite the recent dry season experienced throughout the West, this season has proved an exceptionally good one at Arcola (Sask.), and the yields high, the average for wheat per acre being 25 bushels, some going up as high as 35 bushels, while last September one farmer's threshing gave 45 bushels to the acre, barley from 25 to 40 bushels, and flax 15 bushels.

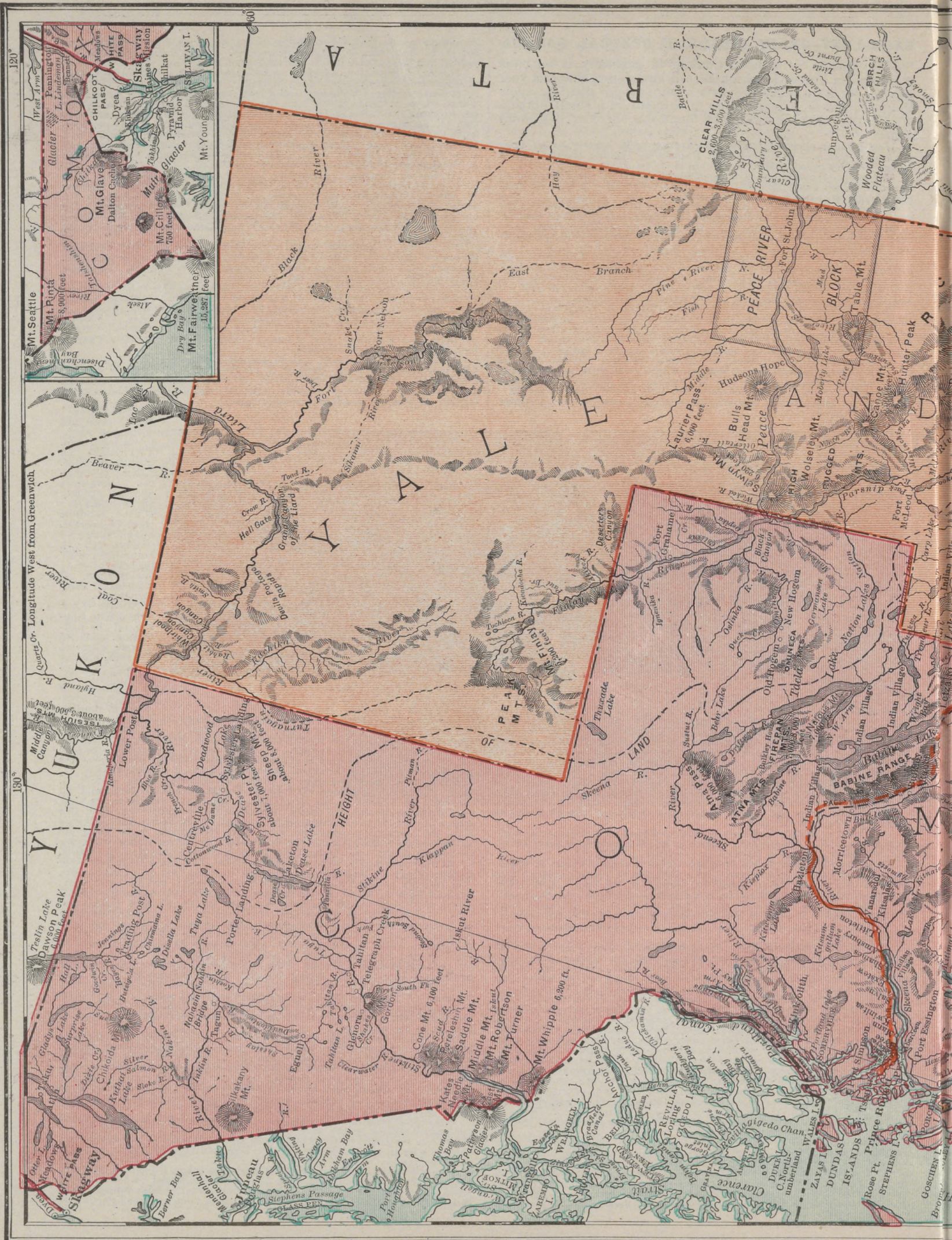
At Redvers (Sask.), 15 to 20 bushels wheat; flax, 10 to 12 bushels. At Antler, wheat, 15 bushels; oats, 15 to 20 bushels; flax, 10 to 20 bushels. The quantity of wheat to the acre at Elstow (Sask.), ran on the average, from 26 right up to 40 bushels per acre, while oats in some cases yielded a return of 70 to 80 bushels per acre, with flax giving 13 to 14 bushels per acre. All of this grain was of fairly high grade. At Lanigan (Sask.), on an average, wheat went 22 bushels to the acre, some being as high as 30 bushels, oats 45 to 50 bushels, and flax 16 bushels. At Neudorf (Sask.), this season's crops have shown well, an average of 24 bushels of wheat to the acre, and 30 to 34 bushels of oats being obtained.

Last year's crops at Dubuc (Sask.), yielded fairly well considering the dry season experienced. Wheat averaged about 20 bushels to the acre, oats 35 bushels, and the flax, of which there is a very fair crop, about 15 bushels. At Tantallon, Sask., a fairly good crop was obtained. The crops have not been adversely affected by either the lack of moisture or frost, and the yields will probably pan out at an average of between 22 and 24 bushels to the acre.

At Osage (Sask.), wheat averaged 18 bushels, oats 35, barley 35, and flax 10 bushels per acre. Very good crops are reported from Manor (Sask.), wheat averaging 23 to 25 bushels, oats 40, barley 30, and flax 10. From Windthorst (Sask.), the report reads: "Considering the dry season experienced, this year's crops are showing a somewhat lower average to the previous harvest, wheat being about 20 bushels to the acre, oats from 25 to 30 bushels, and flax 12 bushels. At Fillmore (Sask.), wheat gave 18 bushels to the acre, oats 35, barley 40, and flax 12 bushels."

At Gadsby (Sask.), J. Brooks, R. McCracken, and J. Presley had wheat yielding 30 bushels to the acre. Some say 1910 was a lean year in the West, but the above yields show that good cultivation of fertile soil brought a good crop. Flax yielded as high as 15 bushels to the acre and wheat as high as 34 bushels.

From Nokomis (Sask.), comes the report that taken altogether the crops yielded well last season, and were not seriously affected by the drought. The average yields of wheat will run to 16 bushels to the acre and as high as 30 bushels on summer fallow land. In this area there are small patches of





land that have received scarcely any rain, and yet the yield on these spots has proved wonderfully good.

At Fairlight (Sask.), wheat averaged 15 bushels, oats 35, barley 30, and flax 12 bushels per acre. Twenty-five bushels to the acre at Kisbey (Sask.), and 12 flax. Around Wawota (Sask.), wheat went 18 bushels, oats 40, barley 45, and flax 12 bushels per acre.

Around Erskine (Sask.), A. L. Hall had 35 bushels wheat to the acre; Ed. Clarke, 37 wheat and 80 oats to the acre; G. Giltner 80 bushels oats. A. L. Payne had 30 bushels wheat to the acre and 55 bushels oats. L. M. Doughty had 25 bushels wheat and 30 bushels barley to the acre. D. M. Gilbert had 70 bushels oats to the acre.

The Canadian Pacific Railway demonstration farms, at Strathmore (Alberta), had Swedish variety oats yielding 110 bushels to the acre. At the farm two-rowed barley went 48½ bushels to the acre. Yields of from 50 bushels to 100 bushels of oats to the acre were quite common in the Sturgeon River Settlement near Edmonton (Alberta). But last year was uncommonly good and the hundred mark was passed. Wm. Craig had oats from a measured plot which gave 107 bushels and 20 pounds per acre.

Albert Teskey, of Olds (Alberta), threshed a 100-acre field which yielded 101 bushels per acre, and Joseph McCartney had a large field equally good. William Kraft, of Alix (Alberta), threshed 1,042 bushels of winter wheat off 19½ acres, or about 53 bushels to the acre. John Laycroft, of Dinton, near High River, had over 1,100 bushels of spring wheat from 50 acres.

Among the good grain yields at Macklin (Alberta), reported are: D. N. Tweedle, 22 bushels to the acre; John Currin, 24 bushels to the acre; Sam Fletcher, 20 bushels to the acre.

At Castor (Alta.), F. Galloway's oat crop threshed 35 bushels to the acre, machine measure, and 44 bushels by weight. Alex Robertson, of Delisle (Alta.), had 20 bushels wheat to the acre on 87½ acres; W. and H. Clark, 17 bushels to the acre on 77 acres; Sheldon Ramsey, 20 bushels on 160 acres. J. Lane threshed 3,500 bushels off 200 acres; J. Hamilton, 5,200 bushels off 264 acres. Mrs. Headley had an average of 25 bushels per acre on 160 acres. Chambers Bros. got 13,270 bushels off 650 acres.

G. Rollo, Fertile Valley, had an average of 25 bushels wheat to the acre or a total crop of 10,000 bushels. E. Brown, of Pincher Creek, had a yield of 33 bushels on his winter wheat. W. Walker, Miss Walker, and John Goberts all had an average yield of 25 bushels; Mr. Fitzpatrick, 23 bushels, and Mr. Freebairn, 20 bushels.

Charles Nelson, of Bon Accord (Alberta), threshed 5,000 bushels of grain, wheat, oats, and barley from 210 acres of old ground. Wm. Logan, of Bon Accord, is reported to have threshed 400 bushels of wheat from 9 acres of new breaking. His oats yielded over 100 bushels to the acre.

J. E. Vanderburgh, near Daysland (Alberta), threshed 4,000 bushels of wheat from 120 acres. Mr. D'Arcy threshed 10,058 bushels of wheat from 500 acres, and out of this only 60 acres was new land.

John Kennedy, of the Horse Hills district near Edmonton, from 40 acres of spring wheat got 1,767 bushels, or 44 bushels to the acre.

In the Wainwright and Battle River districts yields of wheat averaged 26 bushels to the acre. M. B. Ness, of Tofield (Alberta), got 98 bushels and 28 pounds of oats to the acre, while near Montrose, over 94 bushels of oats to the acre was threshed by J. Leonie, notwithstanding a dry June.

Frank McLav, of the Horse Hills, had 100 bushels of oats to the acre. They weighed 45 pounds to the bushel. A 22-acre field of spring wheat on Johnson Bros. farm near Agricola yielded 40½ bushels to the acre. G. W. Buchanan, of Pincher Creek (Alberta), had 25½ bushels of No. 1 spring wheat to the acre. W. Hatton, of Macleod, had wheat which averaged 21 bushels to the acre.

W. G. Carnell, near Strome (Alberta), had a yield of 42 bushels per acre from 6 acres of breaking. Neil Callahan had a yield of 42 bushels of wheat per acre. Wm. Lindsay had 1,104 bushels of oats from 10 acres. Joseph Scheeler had 12,000 bushels of wheat and oats from 180 acres. Part of the oats yielded 85 bushels, and the wheat about 40 bushels. A. S. McCulloch had some wheat that went 40 bushels to the acre.

J. Fitzgerald, of Riviere, Qui Barre, had 130 acres which yielded according to machine measure, 4,900 bushels oats. N. Perrit had a field of oats which yielded 90 bushels to the acre. George Irwin had about 90 bushels oats per acre, about 68 bushels barley to acre, and a total crop of 3,000 bushels. Angus McDonald of Ray had 40 bushels fall wheat to the acre.

Steffers Bros., Morinville (Alberta), had 650 acres of crop, yielding 3,700 bushels of grain. R. Flynn & Sons, of Cardiff (Alberta), had fall wheat yielding 48 bushels to the acre; their average yield of spring wheat was 30 bushels and oats 60. The spring wheat of M. Auten, Cardiff, went 32 bushels to the acre, and his fall wheat 40 bushels; two-rowed barley 41½ bushels.

A. Lindecker, near Morinville (Alberta), from a bushel of fall wheat had a yield of 35 bushels.

Crops around Leduc (Alberta), in 1910 were very good. Reports give Jas. Woods 28 bushels fall wheat to the acre; 24 bushels spring wheat, oats yielding 62. H. Hansen had 700 bushels fall wheat from 20 acres and 660 bushels barley off 18 acres. A. Burkholder got 35 bushels of barley; J. Oswald, 636 bushels spring wheat from 25 acres. F. J. McRae's wheat yielded 26 bushels per acre; oats, 70; barley, 45. L. Neiman had 720 bushels oats off 8 acres. Frank Bill's fall wheat yielded 34 bushels per acre, and Mr. Revoir had 35.

Near Lacombe (Alberta), Mrs. L. M. Graham had 45 bushels fall wheat to the acre; J. F. Leader, 60 bushels barley; Jessie Fraser, 41 bushels wheat; J. B. Arnett, 99 bushels oats; C. M. Smith, 48 bushels spring wheat; P. A. Switzer, 132½ bushels oats; Jas. Storey, 90 bushels oats.

FLAX IS PROFITABLE

So much is heard of the wheat, oats, and barley grown in the prairie lands of Western Canada, and so much has been told of the wealth to be made out of the raising of cattle on the succulent and rich grasses of those fertile plains that a most important product has been almost lost sight of—Flax! On one of the last boats to clear from Fort William (at the head of Lake Superior) for Buffalo, there was 241,000 bushels of flax valued at \$583,220, and on another boat leaving the same day there was 288,000 bushels valued at \$720,000. There has been a big demand for Canadian flax this season, and the lake movement has been very heavy. Flax is always a sure crop, and gives to the farmer who is anxious for quick returns after getting on his land, the chance he is looking for. At Carlyle (Sask.), E. Mills threshed 17 bushels of flax to the acre, while the average of the district was 12. Muldoon Bros. of Wordsworth shipped a car of flax which netted \$2,000. Twenty-two cars of flax were shipped from this station.

Flax yields well around Stettler. W. Ferguson had a half section in flax, part of it yielding 15 bushels to the acre. Clark and McCullough had 480 acres of flax which yielded 10 bushels to the acre. Over 400 acres of this field was broken last spring in time for seeding to flax.

The crop returns for a half section in one year will be about as follows: Breaking, double disking and double harrowing, cost \$6.00 per acre; seed cost 75 cents per acre; harvesting, 75 cents per acre; stacking, 60 cents per acre; threshing, \$1.25 per acre, or a total cost of \$9.35 per acre.

At a yield of ten bushels per acre of flax at a market price of \$2.25 per bushel this would return \$22.50 per acre. After deducting the cost of \$9.35 per acre, \$13.15 per acre is left to pay for the land, which was bought at a school land sale at \$13.00 and \$15.00 per acre in the fall of 1909.

OPTIMISTIC FEELING EVERYWHERE

Throughout a trip of several hundred miles in the agricultural districts of Western Canada, the writer found an optimistic feeling prevalent everywhere. It will be interesting to the thousands in the United States to know that their relatives and friends are doing well there, and have made their home in a country that stands up so splendidly under what has been trying conditions in most of the north-western part of the farming districts of the continent. With the exception of portions of Southern Alberta, Manitoba, and Southern Saskatchewan the grain crops could be described as fair, good, and excellent. The same drought that affected North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other of the northern Central States, extended over into a portion of Canada just mentioned. But in these portions, the yield for the past four or five years has been good. With an utter absence of pessimism many farmers said, "One year in five is not bad when we were used to a condition before we came here which meant one good crop in four or five." Even in the districts mentioned it was found there were many crops that would yield fairly well, to the surprise of everybody. It was largely attributed to the ability of the soil to retain any little moisture that it might be favoured with—the best illustration that can be given of the splendid character of the soil—and the conditions through which it has passed will place this portion of the country on a firmer basis than ever. But in the greater part of Western Canada, where the agricultural areas have been made accessible, the crops were good, and the farmers happy and contented.

When the very light rainfall and other eccentricities of the past season are taken into account, it seems nothing short of a miracle that the Canadian West should have produced 105 million bushels of wheat, which is less than 15 million bushels short of the crop of 1909. It is for the West, generally, a paying crop and perhaps the best advertisement the country has ever had, as it shows that no matter how dry the year, with thorough tillage, good seed and proper methods of conserving the moisture, a crop can always be produced.

NOT CHEAP LAND, BUT GOOD LAND FOR NOTHING

Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, in an interview, said:

"Canada is the only country in the world to-day giving away good land with good conditions. And it is given away free, gratis, but, not for nothing. This is with us a matter of principle and national policy. Not only is Canada giving this land away, but she won't sell it.

"Canada is characterized by conditions of social life, moral atmosphere, religion, fair laws well administered, business standards and opportunities, which, in conjunction with the quality of the fertile land she is giving away, makes her unequalled, not only on the American continent, but throughout the British empire and the nations of the world. This is the national policy that is the basic foundation of our national prosperity—of our unrivalled development, progress, and substantiality, that makes the Dominion of Canada the best country for settlers to come to.

"This national policy that Canada has adopted in regard to land is what is attracting the great rush to the Prairie Provinces—not cheap land, but good land for nothing, that is, for nothing except occupation and use.

"Then, too, all the hundreds of thousands that are coming to Canada every year know—every man of them—that the first-comer gets the land, whatever land he has chosen, confident that no pull or influence is ahead of him. To all of them we say: 'We want, not your money, but your citizenship.' This is worth more than money to Canada.

"After a man has fulfilled the three years' conditions of use and occupation of the land the Dominion gives him, the land is his in fee simple, absolutely and forever. He can keep it or sell it, or do as he likes with it.

"Canada is establishing a landed aristocracy, in the truest meaning of the word—a landed proprietorship extending over fertile prairies 800 miles long and 300 miles wide. This in due time will make 240,000 square miles of farms and homes with incomes, with many busy towns and cities."

THE SCHOOLS OF WESTERN CANADA

One of the most important factors in the building of a new country is the attention that is paid by the authorities to the education of the rising generation. Fortunately for Western Canada, the settlement of that new country began in such recent years that it was able to lay a foundation for this work, gained by the experience of older countries. In this way the very best is the result. The cities and towns vie with each other in the efforts to secure the best of accommodation and at the same time get architectural lines that would appeal. Nowhere is there greater attention paid to elementary and advanced education than in Western Canada. Great attention is paid also to agricultural education. The best uses of the soil and such other matters as tend to make agriculture less of a drudge and more of a success are employed. When there is the combination of good soil, splendid climate, and healthy and advanced ideas in the methods pursued in agriculture, we see accomplished the results that have placed Western Canada on its present high plane in the agricultural world. There is to be found men of high standing in literary spheres as well as in financial circles who are carrying on farming, not alone for the pleasure they derive, but for the profit they secure. Mr. Adler, a wide-awake business man of New York, has a ranch near Strathmore, Alberta. He is highly pleased with his successes the past year. He says:

"On July 25th we estimated our crop at 6,000 bushels of wheat. A week later we increased our estimate at 12,000 bushels. A few days later we again increased our estimate, this time to 18,000 bushels, but after harvest in September, we found we had 20,150 bushels." "If that isn't a record, what is?" he asked.

"This crop was made with practically no moisture," he continued, "and we now have a better opinion of the fertility of Alberta lands than ever and value our lands higher than we ever did before."

This gentleman is conducting a farm on a large scale, and has plenty of means to develop it, and his may not be taken as a fair case. There are, though, instances of thousands who began life on small farms in Western Canada with but brains and the determination over and above the couple of hundred dollars in ready money that they possessed, and to-day are owners of large farms and handsome incomes, all the result of their efforts on land that was responsive to the touch of the hand that held the plow.

The Price of Land.—"Homesteading" or the taking up a free grant of 160 acres of land, is not the only method of securing land in Western Canada. The different railway companies that secured grants of land as bonuses for construction of their roads, have large tracts for sale, varying in price according to location from \$12 to \$25 an acre, which could have been purchased five or six years ago for about one-half. There are those who claim that in the next three years present prices will double. There is no doubt that their value will become enhanced as their worth becomes known, and their power of earning proven. There are many farmers to-day working Central Canada land, valued at \$15 an acre, who are securing from it better returns than they could get from land in the state in which they previously lived, and which was sold at prices ranging from \$125 to \$150 an acre. The demand for Central Canada land during 1910 was greater than in any previous year, and the demand will be greater yet. During the past year the Government sold about 500,000 acres in the three Prairie Provinces, the average price being \$14 an acre.

The price of land as per actual sales is the best thermometer

to gauge the settlement on lands as well as the prosperity of the farmers and we quote:

Reports from Saskatchewan are that improved land near Arcola recently changed hands at from \$26 to \$28 per acre; \$20,000 was paid for 700 acres near Boharm; \$27.50 was paid for a half-section near Asquith, while \$15 per acre was paid for a half-section, and \$30 per acre for another. Land near Carnduff brought \$25 per acre. At Fleming, Hanley, Kinley, and Wilkie, lands changed hands last year; at \$25 per acre; \$30 to \$40 per acre was asked and paid at Francis; \$25 to \$30 at Langham; \$33 to \$35 at Macoun; \$50 at McTaggart; \$35 at Marquis; \$67.50 at Milestones; \$14 at Rosetown; \$35 to \$51 at Rouleau; \$29 to \$31 at South Qu'Appelle; \$60 to \$67 at Wilcox; \$22 to \$50 at Wilkie; and \$35 to \$37 at Zealandia.

A good many improved farms in Manitoba sold last year at from \$30 to \$45 per acre. Many farmers there have made fortunes, and are retiring to the cities and towns.

In the older settled portions of the Province of Alberta, great progress in agriculture has been made and for this reason the price of farm lands has made considerable increase in the past two years. The same increase in value may be expected in the nearer districts to be opened up during the year 1911.

The sales above mentioned, made in districts from five to ten years old, were of lands originally purchased at from \$8 to \$12 an acre, and show an increase which could not have been taken place had the lands not had a productive value to warrant the figures. In many new districts that are being opened up, there is a large amount of land yet to be homesteaded, in every way equal to those referred to, and land can be purchased at very low prices, which, in four or five years, should show similar increase.

THE GROWTH OF TOWNS IN WESTERN CANADA

The traveller passing through a country is impressed favourably or otherwise by the appearance of the towns along the line of railways. As they appear prosperous and of healthy growth, he at once assures himself that there is either a local industrial factor to cause it, or a splendidly developed agricultural area from which is drawn the resources that contribute to the growth that is so readily apparent; if evidence of impoverished streets, badly appearing residences and business places and lethargic citizens, there is an absence of local industry and surrounding agricultural prosperity. On all lines of railway throughout Western Canada, the villages, towns, and cities convey the most favourable impression. The cause is not always apparent but the facts are there and easily seen. In most cases the growth and stability of these towns is caused by the excellent agricultural districts that are tributary; in some cases, manufacturing enterprises have been created by the agricultural demands and needs. Two or three hundred towns have come into existence during the past two or three years, and many during the past year. The station house, the blacksmith shop, the boarding house, and the store of April are dwarfed in August by a hundred or more dwellings, by large hotels, by splendid stores, and a half dozen implement warehouses, not forgetting the two or three churches and the excellent public school building, and in a few years there is a town with well paved and electric-lighted streets, market, and all modern equipment. Then, too, there are cities of from ten to fifteen thousand people, where five or six years ago there was but the bare prairie and the lone section post. The changes in the Canadian West during the past eight or ten years have been marvellous, and it is no idle tale to say that the development in number and growth of the cities, towns, and villages there in the past decade has eclipsed anything in the history of the building of a new country. Agriculture has been the basis, and it is agriculture of the kind that is lasting. The ease with which Central Canada's virgin prairie is converted into an excellent productive farm, capable of yielding a splendid living and large profit to the operator, has encouraged thousands from the limited and expensive farms throughout the Central Western states as well as some of the Coast States, to enlarge their field of enterprise. The climate is excellent, and such as is desirable for the health of man and the products of the field. All varieties of the smaller and better paying grains are raised, and with every assurance of good yields. There is government supervision of railway rates, splendid markets, and high prices.

GENERAL INQUIRIES

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The accompanying maps and the information given will prove valuable to the prospective settler and the person wishing to secure a home at low cost in a country long past the experimental stage, and which offers as testimony the splendid yields of grain—wheat, oats, barley, flax—that have been the talk of two continents for the past few years.

The invitation of the Government of the Dominion of Canada extended to the people of Great Britain, Europe, and the United States to make their homes in Central Canada has been warmly accepted. During the past ten years hundreds of thousands have taken advantage of it. All are satisfied, doing well, and becoming prosperous, and there is no longer any worry as to future prospects—these are assured, and are what the people themselves choose to make them. The climate, soil, and other conditions necessary to make prosperity are there—all that is necessary is to apply your resources.

Owing to the number of questions asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form, in addition to the foregoing information, such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to the Superintendent, or to any Government Agent, will secure full particulars.

W. D. SCOTT,

Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

1. Where are these lands?

ANSWER. West of Lake Superior, north of Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, and east of the Rocky Mountains, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

2. What kind of land is it?

ANSWER. The land is mostly prairie (except in British Columbia) and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil. It is just rolling enough to give it good drainage, and in a great many places there is plenty of timber, and in other places it is underlaid with good coal.

3. If the land is what you say, why is the Government giving it away?

ANSWER. Canada is 250,000 square miles larger than the United States, and the population is only about one-tenth, therefore there is an immense area of vacant land. No matter how fertile land is, it is no use to any country unless it is made productive. The Government, knowing that agriculture is the foundation of a progressive country, and that large yields of farm produce insure prosperity in all other branches of business, is doing everything in its power to assist the farmer. It also realizes that it is much better for each man to own his own farm, therefore it gives a free grant of 160 acres to every man who will reside upon it and cultivate the same.

4. Is it timber or prairie land?

ANSWER. This depends greatly upon location. There is more or less timber along all streams. As you go north or northwest, it is more heavily timbered; taken as a whole it is about 20 per cent timber.

5. What is the duration of the winter?

ANSWER. Snow begins to fall about the middle of November and in March there is generally very little. Near the Rocky Mountains the snow fall is not as heavy as farther east, but the chinook winds in the West have a tempering influence, and the moisture afforded by the fall of snow in the East, (which is so necessary to the successful raising of grain), is supplied by these chinook winds. The absence of the snowfall would be regretted by the farmer. Nature has generously provided for every mile of the country, and there is really very little choice with the exception that farther west the climate is somewhat milder.

6. Then as to climate?

ANSWER. The summer days are warm and the nights cool. The fall

and spring are most delightful, although it may be said that winter breaks almost into summer, and the latter lasts until October. Winters are pleasant and healthful. There are no pulmonary or other endemic complaints.

7. Is there sufficient rainfall?

ANSWER. Speaking generally, yes; a sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in May and June, just when it is most needed.

8. What are the roads like?

ANSWER. Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up; but not gravelled or macadamized. Good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter. Roads are being improved as the country becomes more settled.

9. What sort of people are settled there, and is English generally spoken?

ANSWER. The settlers comprise Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, and a large number of English-speaking Americans (who are going in, in large numbers), with a splendid lot of Germans and Scandinavians. English is the language of the country, and is spoken everywhere.

10. Is it well to carry a revolver?

ANSWER. It is against the law to do so without a special license, and it is unusual and unnecessary to do so under any ordinary circumstances.

11. Will I have to change my citizenship if I go to Canada?

ANSWER. An alien, before making entry for free homestead land, must declare his intention of becoming a British subject and must become naturalized before obtaining patent for his land. In the interim he can hold possession, live upon the land, and exercise every right of ownership. If not already a British subject he must reside three years in the country to become naturalized. To become a British subject a settler of foreign birth should make application to anyone authorized to administer oaths in a Canadian Court, who will instruct him how to become one. An alien may purchase land from any of the railway or land companies and hold title deed without changing his citizenship.

12. How about American money?

ANSWER. You can take it with you, and have it changed when you arrive in Canada, or you can get same changed before you start. American money is taken almost everywhere in Central Canada at its face value.

13. Can a man who has used his homestead right in the United States take a homestead in Canada?

ANSWER. Yes.

14. Does a U. S. pensioner forfeit his pension by moving to Canada?

ANSWER. No; many such are permanent residents and citizens of Canada and receive their pensions regularly.

15. If a British subject has taken out "citizen papers" in the United States how does he stand in Canada?

ANSWER. He must be "repatriated," i. e., take out a certificate of naturalization, which can be done after three months' residence in Canada.

16. What grains are raised in Central Canada?

ANSWER. Wheat (winter and spring), oats, barley, flax, speltz, and other small grains.

17. How long does it take wheat to mature?

ANSWER. The average time is from 90 to 110 days. This short time is accounted for by the great amount of sunlight.

18. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?

ANSWER. Yes, but it is not regarded as satisfactory to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable.

19. How is the country for hay in those districts where it is necessary to put up hay for use of stock in the winter?

ANSWER. In many parts of the country there is sufficient wild hay meadow on government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. The experience of the past few years has proven that timothy and other cultivated grasses can be successfully grown. Brome grass is now cultivated. The yield is from two to four tons per acre and it is said to be more nutritious than timothy. Alfalfa in many places gives successful yields.

20. Do vegetables thrive there, and if so, what kinds are raised?

ANSWER. Yes, potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, melons, etc., are unequalled anywhere.

21. Can fruit be raised in Central Canada and what varieties?

ANSWER. Small fruits grow wild. Among those cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, etc. In the Eastern Provinces and British Columbia fruit growing of all kinds is carried on very extensively and successfully.

22. About what time does seeding begin?

ANSWER. As a rule farmers begin their seeding from the first to the fifteenth of April, sometimes continuing well into May.

23. How is it for stock raising?

ANSWER. The country has no equal. The climate in many parts is such that wild cattle are never housed throughout the winter, and so nutritious are the wild grasses that stock is marketed without having been fed any grain.

24. In what way can I secure land in Central Canada?

ANSWER. By homesteading, pre-empting, veteran scrip, or purchasing from railway or land companies.

25. Can I take up more than 160 acres?

ANSWER. Under the new land regulations, an



Wheat Scene in the Park District of Central Saskatchewan. The Soil here is the best in Canada. The Groves which are easily cleared, provide Fuel and give excellent Shelter for Cattle

additional 160 acres in a certain area may be taken up as a pre-emption at a cost of \$3.00 per acre. For conditions see "Homestead Regulations," page 2 of cover.

26. Can I get a map or list of lands vacant and open to homestead entry?

ANSWER. No; it has been found impracticable to keep a publication of that kind up to date, owing to the frequent changes. An intending settler should decide in a general way where he will go, and on reaching Central Canada should enquire of the Government officials what lands are vacant in that particular locality, finally narrowing down the enquiry to a township or two, diagrams of which, with the vacant lands marked, will be supplied, free, on application to any local agent of Dominion Lands.

27. If a man take his family there before he selects a homestead can he get temporary accommodation?

ANSWER. At a great many places the Government maintains Immigration halls and gives free temporary accommodation for those desiring such and supplying their own provisions. It is always better for the head of the family, or such member of it as may be entitled to homestead, to select and make entry for lands before moving family.

28. Where must I make my homestead or pre-emption entry?

ANSWER. Land district office in which selection is made.

29. Can homestead lands be reserved for a minor?

ANSWER. Yes; an agent of Dominion Lands may reserve a quarter-section for a minor over 17 years of age until he is 18 if his father, etc., live upon the homestead or upon farming land owned, not less than 80 acres in extent, within 9 miles of reserved section. The minor must make entry in person within one month after becoming 18 years of age.

30. Can a person borrow money on a homestead before receiving patent?

ANSWER. No; contrary to Dominion Lands Act.

31. Are homesteads available in the Peace River district?

ANSWER. A few townships have been subdivided and thrown open for homesteading.

32. Would the time I was away working for a neighbour, or on the railway, or other work count as time on my homestead?

ANSWER. Only actual residence on your homestead will count, and you must reside on homestead six months in each of three years.

33. Is it permissible to reside with brother, who has filed on the other half of the section on which I have filed?

ANSWER. A homesteader may reside with father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister on farming land owned solely by him or her, not less than 80 acres, or upon homestead entered for by him or her in the vicinity, which means not more than nine miles from entrant's homestead. Fifty acres of homestead must be brought under cultivation in this case, instead of 30 acres, as is the case when there is direct residence on the homestead.

34. What is the pre-emption area?

ANSWER. By reference to map on pages 6 and 7 you will observe the portion colored green. Within this area it is possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free, and an adjoining additional 160 acres on payment of three dollars per acre. See Homestead Regulations, page 2 of cover.

35. How shall I know what to do or where to go when I reach there?

ANSWER. Make a careful study of this pamphlet and decide in a general way on the district in which you wish to settle. Then put yourself in communication with your nearest Canadian Government agent, whose name appears on the third page of cover. At Winnipeg, and in the offices of any of the Dominion Lands agents in Central Canada, are maps showing vacant lands. Having decided on the district where you will make your home, the services of a competent land guide may be secured to assist in locating.

36. What is the best way to get there?

ANSWER. You will find it to your advantage to write or call upon your nearest Canadian Government agent.

37. What about cost of transportation?

ANSWER. On securing a low-rate certificate from a Government agent reduced rates on Canadian railway from boundary points may be had for both passengers and freight.

38. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian railways?

ANSWER. 150 pounds for each full ticket.

39. How much money must one have to start grain farming and how little can he do with if he goes ranching?

ANSWER. See Chapter "Money Qualifications," page 9.

40. How can I procure lands for ranching?

ANSWER. They may be leased from the Government at a low rental. Write for full particulars to Secretary of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

41. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?

ANSWER. If a settler should desire to go into stock raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner for a lease for grazing lands for a term of twenty-one years, at a very low cost.

42. Where is information to be had about British Columbia?

ANSWER. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Ontario, or to the Secretary, Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C.

43. Is living expensive?

ANSWER. Sugar, granulated, 14 to 18 lbs. for \$1, according to fluctuation of market. Tea, 30 to 50c a lb.; coffee, 30 to 45c a lb.; bacon 12½ to 18c; flour, \$1.75 to \$2.75 per 98 lbs. Dry goods about Eastern Canada prices. Cotton somewhat dearer than in United States, and woollen goods noticeably cheaper. Stoves and furniture considerably higher than eastern prices, owing to freight charges.

44. Are the taxes high?

ANSWER. No. Having no expensive system of municipal or county organization, taxes are necessarily low. Each quarter-section of land, consisting of 160 acres, owned or occupied, is taxed very low. The only other taxes are for schools. In the locations where the settlers have formed school districts the total tax for all purposes on a quarter-section seldom exceeds \$8 to \$10 per annum.

45. Does the Government tax him if he lets his cattle run on Government lands, and will he get into trouble if his cattle go on land leased by the big ranchers? If they fence their land, is he obliged to fence his also?

ANSWER. The settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but it is advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. It seems reasonable that, if a settler's quarter-section is in the vicinity or adjoining a rancher's land which he has leased and paid for, that he should object to anyone's cattle running over his property, and vice versa. If one fences his land, his adjoining neighbor has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself, but ranchers seldom fence land for ranching.

46. Where can a settler sell what he raises? Is there any competition amongst buyers, or has he got to sell for anything he can get?

ANSWER. A system of elevators is established by railway companies and others throughout the entire West. Grain is bought at these and forwarded to the great markets in other parts of Canada, the United States, and Europe. There are in Canada many large flour mills, oatmeal mills, and breweries, which use millions of bushels of grain. To the west and northwest of Central Canada lie world-famed mining regions, which are dependent upon the prairies for supplies and will to a great extent continue to be. Beef is bought on the hoof at the home of the farmer or rancher. Buyers scour the country in quest of its products.

47. Where can material for a house and sheds be procured, and about what would it cost? What about fuel? Do people suffer from the cold?

ANSWER. Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian West there are localities where the quantity of building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback as the Government has

made provision for such cases. Should a man settle on a quarter-section deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent, obtain a permit to cut on Government lands free of charge the following, viz:

1. 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt, or 9,250 feet board measure.
2. 400 roofing poles.
3. 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end.
4. 30 cords of dry fuel wood for firewood.

Having all these free of charge, the settler has only the expense of the cutting and hauling to his homestead, which can not cost him a great deal. The principal districts are within easy reach of firewood; the settlers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favoured, especially along the various streams, from some of which they get all the coal they require, frequently at the cost of handling and hauling it home. No one in the country need suffer from the cold on account of scarcity of fuel.

48. What does lumber cost?

ANSWER. Spruce boards and dimension, about \$18 per thousand feet; shiplap, \$20; flooring and siding, \$23 up, according to quality; cedar shingles, \$2.50 to \$3 per thousand. These prices fluctuate.

49. What chance is there for employment when a man first goes there and isn't working on his land?

ANSWER. There are different industries through the country, outside of farming and ranching, such as sawmills, flour mills, brick-yards, railroad building in the summer, and lumbering in the winter; it is generally easy for a man to find employment at fair wages when not working on his land. The chances for employment are good, as a large percentage of those going in and those already there farm so much that they must have help, and pay good wages. During the past two seasons from twenty to thirty thousand farm labourers have been brought in each year from the eastern provinces to assist in caring for the large crops. People without capital, not able or not knowing how to work, will find difficulty in getting on in any country; the capable and willing worker is sure to succeed in Central Canada.

50. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?

ANSWER. This can be done through the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg immediately on your arrival. He is in a position to offer engagements with well-established farmers. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive from \$20 up per month with board and lodging, engagements, if desired, to extend for twelve months.

51. But if I have had no experience and simply desire to learn farming in Central Canada before starting on my own account?

ANSWER. Young men and others unacquainted with farm life, who are willing to accept from \$8 up per month, including board and lodging, will be able to find positions through the Government officers at Winnipeg. Wages are dependent upon experience and qualifications, and no one is expected to work for nothing. After working for a year in this way, the knowledge acquired will be found sufficient to justify you in taking a free grant and farming on your own account.

52. Are there any schools outside the towns?

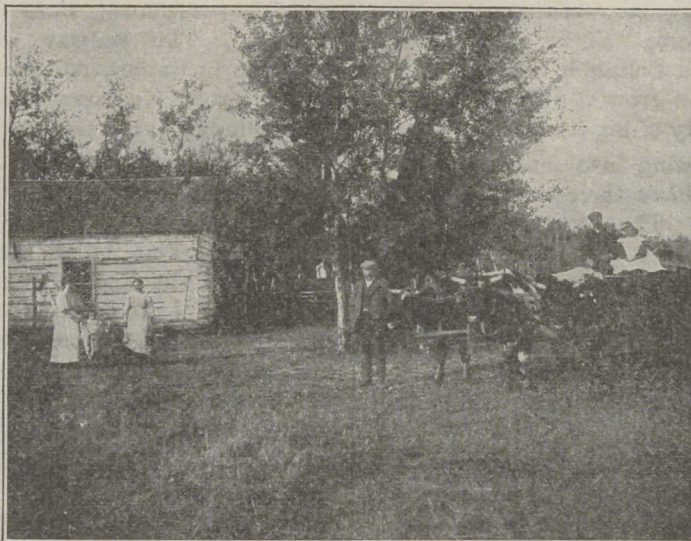
ANSWER. School districts can not exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have sprung up.

53. Is there a State church in Canada; are churches numerous?

ANSWER. No. But the various denominations are well represented and churches are being built rapidly even in the most remote districts.

54. Can water be secured at reasonable depth?

ANSWER. In most places it can be had at from fifteen to forty feet, while in other places wells have been sunk to fifty or sixty feet.



A First-Year Homestead Scene in the Park District of Central Canada. In a Couple of Years' Time the Oxen Will Give Way to Horses or Gasoline Power

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Stretching from the Rockies to the sea and from the United States to the 60th parallel, British Columbia is the largest Province in the Dominion. It is big enough to enable one to place in it, side by side at the same time, two Englands, three Irelands, and four Scotlands. Looking across the water to the millions of British subjects in India, in Hong-Kong, in Australia, and the isles of the sea, one catches brief pathetic glimpses of the commercial greatness which the Pacific has begun to waft to these shores. Nature intended British Columbia to develop a great seaward commerce, and substantial trade relations are now established northward to the Yukon and southward to Mexico.

British Columbia has natural wealth in her forests and her fish, in her whales and seals and fruit farms. But it is from her mines, more than from aught else, that she will derive her future wealth.

The parallel chains of the Rockies, the Selkirks, and the Coast Range are a rich dower. They furnish scenery unrivalled in its majesty; they are nurseries of great rivers which pour tribute into three oceans; and in their rocky embrace they hold a mineral wealth second to none.

British Columbia contains an aggregate of from 16 million to 20 million unoccupied arable acres. Sir William Dawson has estimated that in the British Columbia section of the Peace River Valley alone, the wheat-growing area will amount to 10 million acres. It is a country of big things.

Rivers.—All the great rivers flowing into the Pacific, with the exception of the Colorado, have their sources within the boundaries of this Province. The most important of these are the Columbia, which has a course of 600 miles in British Columbia; the Fraser, 750 miles long; the Skeena, 300 miles long, the Thompson, the Kootenay, the Stikine the Liard, and the Peace. These rivers, with their tributaries, drain an area of one-tenth of the whole of the North American continent. The lake area aggregates 1½ million acres.

A Rich Province.—British Columbia coal measures are sufficient to supply the world for centuries. It possesses the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in the world. The mines are in the early stages of their development, and yet they have already produced over \$275,000,000. The fisheries return an average annual yield of \$7,500,000.

British Columbia's trade, per head of population, is the largest in the world. The chief exports are salmon, coal, gold, silver, copper, lead, timber, masts and spars, furs and skins, whale-oil, sealskins, hops, and fruit. An inter-provincial trade with Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and the Eastern Provinces is developing, British Columbia fruit finding a ready and lucrative market in the Prairie Provinces.

Railways.—The Canadian Pacific Railway maintains two main lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway proper and Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and several branches making connection with United States railway systems. It also employs a fleet of seventeen coastwise steamers. Its Empress liners make regular trips to China and Japan. The Canadian-Australian liners give service to Hawaii, Fiji, Australia, and New Zealand. The recent purchase by the Canadian Pacific Railway of the Esquimalt & Northern Railway, running from Victoria to Wellington on Vancouver Island, together with the land grant of 1½ million acres which went with the railway transfer, has given impetus to development on the island.

The Grand Trunk Pacific, which will traverse Canada from the Pacific terminal, Prince Rupert, to Moncton, New Brunswick, is prosecuting work on its line from Prince Rupert eastward. This railway will open to settlement a vast area rich in timber, minerals, and agricultural soil.

The Great Northern enters the Province at points on the boundary and the Canadian Northern has completed arrangements for construction to Vancouver. The combined railway mileage of the Province is 1,600 miles, being one mile of track for each 250 square miles of area.

Climate.—The Japan current and the moisture-bearing winds from the Pacific, exercise a moderating influence on the climate of the coast and provide a copious rainfall. The climate of British Columbia, as a whole, presents all the conditions to be met with in European countries lying within the Temperate Zone. Pure air, absence of extremes in temperature, freedom from malaria, make British Columbia one vast sanitarium. British Columbia is essentially the scenic Province. Scarcely a farmhouse in all the valley regions is without a view of majestic mountains.

Mining.—British Columbia has been pertinently called "The Mineral Province," a title justified by the fact that in 1907 her production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal amounted to 64 per cent of the combined output of the other eight provinces of Canada.

The Soil and Its Products.

British Columbia is so large that one has to explore it beyond the highway of the railroad to discover its agricultural and economic possibilities. Professor Macoun says, "The whole of British Columbia south of 52° and east of the Coast Range is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet, and a farming country up to 2,500 feet where irrigation is possible."

As far north as 55° excellent apples flourish, and in the southern belt the more delicate fruits, peaches, grapes, and apricots can be reared. Some stretches of the best agricultural land extend over areas as follows:



Ranch Scene

Nicola, Similkameen and Kettle River Valleys	350,000
Okanagan	250,000
Lillooet and Caribou	200,000
East and West Kootenay	125,000
North and South Thompson Valley	75,000

West of the Coast Range stretch tracts of arable land, notably the Lower Fraser Valley, Westminster district, Vancouver Island, and adjacent islands in the Gulf of Georgia. The opportunities for profitable diversified farming are practically unlimited. The demand for every product of the farm is great now, and is ever increasing. Dairying pays handsomely.

Along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific in the Nechaco and Bulkley Valleys, there is some splendid farming land easily accessible, selling at reasonable prices. These lands produce abundant crops of wheat, oats, barley, and other small grain, as well as remarkable crops of hay, for which there is a splendid market. The climate is excellent and the snowfall varies from six to fifteen inches.

Fruit Growing.—A small exhibit of British Columbia fruit sent to England in 1904 captured the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society. A car lot exhibited in London in 1905 won the first prize from all competitors. Again, in 1906 and 1907, collections of British Columbia apples carried off the gold medals of the Royal Horticultural Societies of both England and Scotland. At least 1 million acres south of 52° will produce all the fruits of the Temperate Zone.

The recognized fruit districts include the southern part of Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands, Lower Fraser Valley, Thompson Valley, Shuswap Lake, Okanagan, Osoyoos, Similkameen, Upper Columbia Valley, Kootenay Lake, Arrow Lake, Lower Columbia, Grand Forks, Nicola, Grand Prairie.

The fruit shipments for 1908 gave an increase of 1,700 tons over 1907. Over a million and a half fruit trees were imported during the year. Great profits accrue to the fruit grower in this favored Province. At Kelowna ten tons of prunes to the acre is not an uncommon crop. At Lytton, Tokay grapes averaging four pounds to the bunch are grown in the open. On the Coldstream ranch, near Vernon, twenty acres produced \$10,000 worth of Northern Spy apples. At Peachland an acre and a half in peaches gave a return of \$700. Tomatoes to the value of \$1,500 per acre were grown on Okanagan Lake. A cherry tree at Agassiz produced 1,000 pounds of fruit. There are now over 100,000 acres in orchard lands.

Vancouver Island.—Vancouver Island in one of the most interesting parts of the British Empire. The Canadian Pacific Railway is clearing large blocks of the heavily timbered land, along the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, so bringing it within the reach of settlers. All the grains, grasses, roots, and vegetables grow, and yield heavily. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, and cherries grow luxuriantly everywhere, and the more tender fruits, peaches, apricots,



Pioneer Ranch Oats, Bulkley Valley, B. C. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway

nectarines, and grapes attain perfection in sheltered southern districts.

Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, in opening the New Westminster Exhibition, said:

Fruit-growing here is a beautiful art as well as a most profitable industry. After five years, the fruit grower may look forward with certainty to a net income of from \$100 to \$150 per acre. Here is a state of things which offers the opportunity of living under such ideal conditions as struggling humanity has succeeded in reaching only in one or two of the most favoured spots on earth.

How to Get the Land.—Crown lands in British Columbia are laid off and surveyed into quadrilateral townships, containing thirty-six sections of one square mile in each. Any person, being the head of a family, a widow, or single man over the age of eighteen years, and being a British subject (or any alien upon making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject), may for agricultural purposes record any tract of unoccupied and unreserved crown land (not being an Indian settlement), not exceeding 160 acres in extent.

The Government of British Columbia does not grant free homesteads. The pre-emptor of land must pay \$1.00 an acre for it, live upon it for two years, and improve it to the extent of \$2.50 per acre. All particulars regarding crown lands of this Province, their location, and method of pre-emption can be obtained by communicating with the subjoined government agencies for the respective districts, or from the Secretary, Bureau of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.

Alberni, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Golden, Cranbrook, Kaslo, Nelson, Revelstoke, Bakersville, Telegraph Creek, Atlin, Prince Rupert, Hazelton, Kamloops, Nicola, Vernon, Fairview, Clinton, Ashcroft.

Chief Cities.—Victoria, the capital, 40,000; Vancouver, the commercial capital, 100,000; New Westminster, 12,000; Nelson, 7,000; Nanaimo, 7,000; Rossland, 5,500; Kamloops, 3,000; Grand Forks, 3,000; Revelstoke, 3,500; Fernie, 3,500; Cranbrook, 3,500; Ladysmith, 3,500; Prince Rupert, 1,500. Fort George on the Fraser and Nechaco Rivers and Grand Trunk Pacific will be an important town in the near future.

For further information regarding Central Canada low rates of transportation, inquiries may be addressed to any one of the following:

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

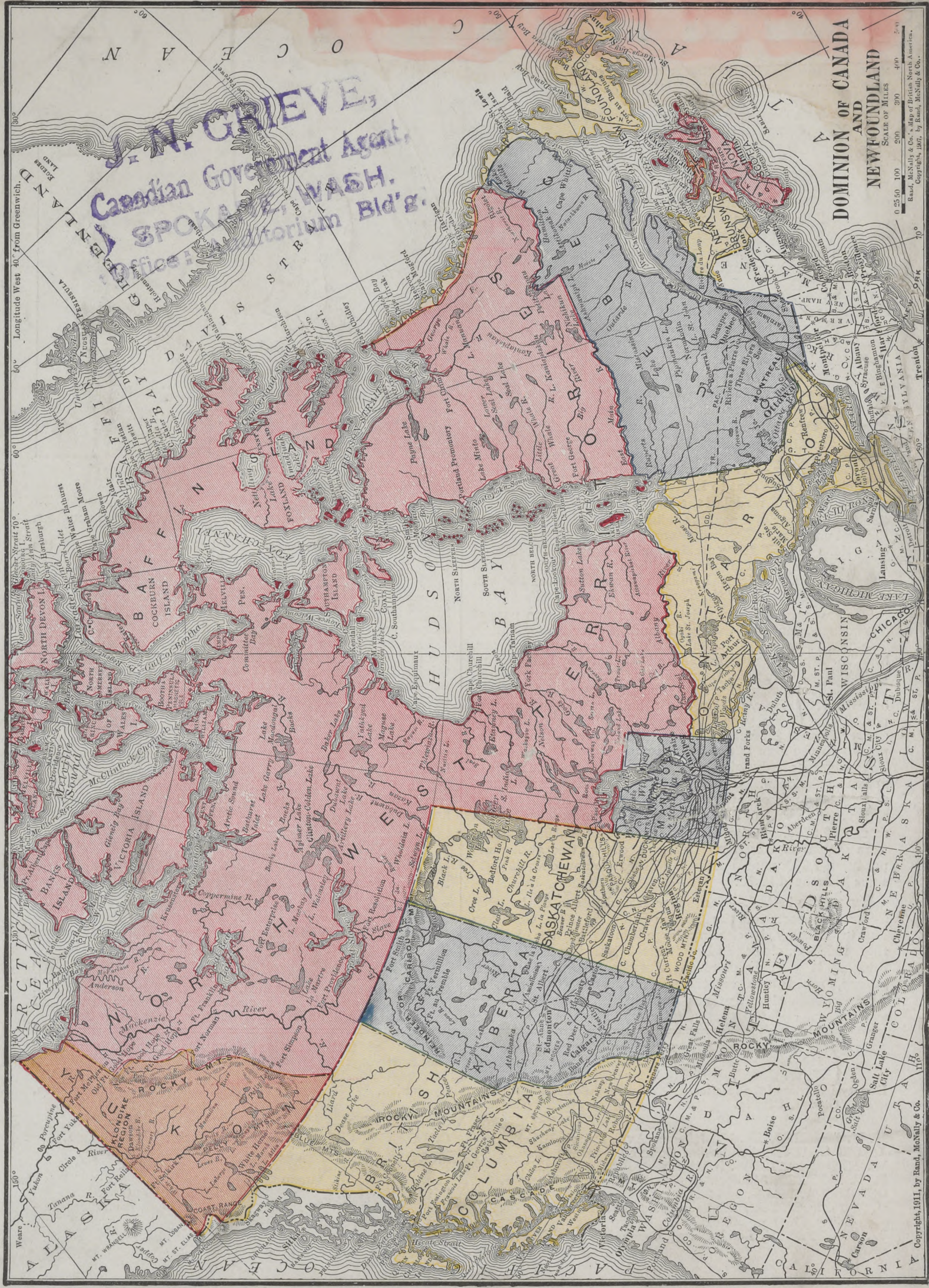
J. BRUCE WALKER,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

UNITED STATES AGENTS:

M. V. McINNES, No. 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit Michigan.
JAMES GRIEVE, Auditorium Building, Spokane, Wash.
W. H. ROGERS, 125 W. Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.
GEORGE A. HALL, 123 2d Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
C. J. BROUGHTON, 4th floor, Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, Illinois.
W. V. BENNETT, Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.

C. PILLING, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
G. A. AIRD, 3d floor, T. T. Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
H. M. WILLIAMS, Gardner Block, Toledo, Ohio.
C. A. LAURIER, Marquette, Michigan.
BENJ. DAVIES, Dunn Block, Great Falls, Montana.
THOS. HETHERINGTON, 2d floor, Tremont Building, Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
J. S. CRAWFORD, 301 Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

J. M. MacLACHLAN, Box 626 Watertown, South Dakota.



J. N. GRIEVE,
Canadian Government Agent,
SPOKANE, WASH.
Office: Victoria Bld'g.

**DOMINION OF CANADA
AND
NEWFOUNDLAND**

SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 100 200 300 400 500
Based, McNally & Co.'s Map of British North America.
Copyright, 1907, by Rand, McNally & Co.

Copyright, 1911, by Rand, McNally & Co.